The New-York Times.

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SERVILE INSURRECTION.

The Federal Arsenal at Harper's Ferry in Possession of the Insurgents.

GENERAL STAMPEDE OF SLAVES.

United States Troops on their March to the Scene.

Dispatches from our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 17.

The report that negroes have taken possession of Harper's Ferry, and now hold the Government Armory, has created great excitement here. It is said that troops from Fort McHenry, Baltimore, will be dispatched forthwith to the scene of disorder.

Dispatches to the President and Secretary of War confirm the report from Harper's Ferry. The President has telegraphed to Postmasters at Frederick and Baltimore for particulars. The train was fired into on the Bridge, and one man was killed. The insurgents have possession of the Bridge. A special train at Baltimore has been ordered to carry on troops. Frederick Volunteers have offered services.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 17.

The latest account says the insurgents are Government employes, headed by one ANDERSON, lately arrived there. It is believed to be an Abolition movement to protect runaways. A large number of negroes stampeded last evening from several localities. It is supposed that they are making for Harper's Ferry.

RELAY HOUSE BATTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD, Monday, Oct. 17.

Gov. FLOYD announced in the Cabinet meeting this morning that two months ago he received an anonymous letter stating that an Abolitionist movement was on foot, which would exhibit itself first at Harper's Ferry, about the middle of October, but he treated it with levity, and had not thought of it since. This seems to give the key to the insurrection.

A train has just arrived here with three companies, but without ammunition.

The eighty-five marines in company are fully equipped and supplied, and may divide. The marines were ready at Washington dépôt in one hour and twenty minutes from the first notice of the order.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD, PLANE NUMBER 4—9 P.M.

Our train of seventeen cars, with two hundred and ten Baltimore troops, eighty from Marines, and one hundred and twenty from Frederick, is just going on. Besides the above, there are one hundred and eighty Artillerymen from Fort Monroe These constitute the whole force. Major REYNOLDS has command, until Major LEE, who is behind on a special train, with ammunition, comes up.

The insurgents have pillaged the pay-office. GOVERNOR has ordered out the Jefferson Regiment, and a horseman has been dispatched by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, with the Governor's orders. This messenger will endeavor to pass through the country, and deliver his message by three o'clock to-day. It is yet doubtful whether the troops will make an attack to-night or wait for daylight.

MONOCACY BRIDGE, Monday, Oct. 17.

A train has just returned from Harper's Ferry having been refused permission to pass. The insurgents are increasing. The baggage-master of the train was permitted to pass into the town, when he was marched into the Armory, where he found about six hundred runaway negroes. Mr. WASHINGTON, of Jefferson, also came down with his wife and servant. The latter was taken prisoner, and Mr. WASHINGTON and his wife were tied in their carriage. The place appeared to be deserted by the inhabitants. A few only remained. The baggage-master was permitted to return.

The same party reports about two hundred white men engaged in the insurrection. Everything had been plundered, and all appeared determined to fight. Mr. DIFFEY, master of trains, has telegraphed from Martinsburg, *via* Wheeling, that a body of armed men have taken possession of the Armory at Harper's Ferry and have planted guns in one bridge; they have stopped all our tonnage, and mail trains bound East are at the west end of the bridge. The telegraph wires are cut and there is no communication East. A body of armed men are getting ready to leave here at once to clear the bridge, that our trains can pass.

There is great excitement all through the neighborhood. It is now evident that the insurgents have fortified themselves and will make a desperate resistance. The Directors and families of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad are on an excursion, and have also been stopped at Harper's Ferry.

The following are the first dispatches received from the scene of disturbance, that were communicated to the Government:

"The express train east has been detained at Harper's Ferry in consequence of the railroad bridge and Armory being in the possession of an armed organized band of Abolitionists. They are 100, and perhaps more, in number. I took my baggage master and proceeded through the bridge, when I was stopped by three men having arms, who ordered me to halt or be shot down. I retired from the bridge and made my escape. I have been frequently shot at, and so have many others. All the watchmen of the bridge and Armory are under arrest. Moreover, every bridge around is guarded. HAYWOOD, the colored man, has been shot through the left side, greatly endangering his life. Inform the United States officials at once. There are some eight or ten men in the neighborhood of the Ferry in the greatest anxiety to know the issue of this dreadful affair. The captain of the band told me to notify you that no other trains should pass the bridge. Had you not better notify the Secretary of War of the circumstance?"

Our train is ordered to let Major LEE overtake us. The Frederick companies went at 3 o'clock, P. M., but have not since been heard from. We take on at this place two additional pieces of artillery, and an additional supply of ammunition from Frederick.

HARPER'S FERRY, Monday, Oct. 17.

Train arrived and halted below town, where runners communicated the state of affairs. Jefferson County Regiment had entered town, from Virginia side, and Frederick troops crossed the bridge; there had been a deal of firing. Some nine persons killed.

Mr. BECKHAM, Agent of the Railroad Company, was shot through, and his murderer fell almost at the same instant, pinned by a rifle ball from a friend of Mr. BECKHAM.

The troops have landed, and are in the town. The insurgents are willing to surrender, but on terms of safe conduct out of difficulty, otherwise they threaten to sacrifice the lives of LEWIS WASHINGTON and Col. DANGERFIELD, who they now hold as prisoners. Capt. AARON STEPHENS, of Norwich, Conn., is now dying of wounds, and makes the following statement:

"The plan has been concocting for a year or more. The parties rendezvoused at a farm a few miles from here, rented for the purpose by Capt. BROWN, of Kansas notoriety, under the name of Smith. Among the insurgents are KAGG, of Ohio; TODD, of Maine; WM. SEAMAN and Mr. BROWN, of Ohio." Q.

From the Associated Press.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Oct. 17.

A dispatch just received here from Frederick, and dated this morning, states that an insurrection has broken out at Harper's Ferry, where an armed band of Abolitionists have full possession of the Government Arsenal. The express train going east was twice fired into, and one of the railroad hands and a negro was killed, while they were endeavoring to get the train through the town. The insurrectionists stopped and arrested two men, who had come to town with a load of wheat, and, seizing their wagon, loaded it with rifles, and sent them into Maryland. The insurrectionists number about two hundred and fifty whites, and are aided by a gang of negroes. At last accounts fighting was going on.

The above is given just as it was received here. It seems very improbable, and should be received with great caution, until confirmed by further advices.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Oct. 17.

A later dispatch received at the Railroad Office, says the affair has been greatly exaggerated. The reports had their foundation in a difficulty at the Armory, with which negroes had nothing to do.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Sept. 17—1 P. M.

It is apprehended that the affair at Harper's Ferry is more serious than our citizens seem willing to believe. The wires from Harper's Ferry are cut, and consequently we have no telegraphic communication beyond Moncacy Station. The Southern train, which was due here at an early hour this morning, has not yet arrived. It is rumored there is a stampede of negroes from this State. There are many other wild rumors, but nothing authentic as yet.

The Secretary of War has telegraphed to Fort Monroe for three companies of artillery, who are expected to be in Baltimore to-morrow morning. A company of marines will leave the Washington Navy-yard at 3:20 o'clock to-day for Harper's Ferry

BALTIMORE, Monday, Oct. 17—2 P. M.

Another account received by train says the bridge across the Potomac was filled with insurgents, all armed. Every light in the town was extinguished, and the hotels, closed in all the streets, were in possession of the mob, and every road and lane leading thereto barricaded and guarded. Men were seen in every quarter, with muskets and bayonets, who arrested the citizens, and pressed them into the service, including many negroes. This done, the United States arsenal and government pay-house, in which was said to be a large amount of money, and all the other public works were seized by the mob. Some were of the opinion that the object was entirely plunder, and to rob the government of the funds deposited on Saturday at the pay-house. During the night the mob made a demand on the Wager Hotel for provisions, and a body of armed men enforced the claim. The citizens were in a terrible state of alarm, the insurgents having threatened to burn the town.

The following has just been received from Monocacy, this side of Harper's Ferry: "The mail agent on the Western-bound train has returned to Monocacy, and reports that the train was unable to get through. The town is in possession of the negroes, who arrest every one they can catch, and imprison. The train due here at 3 P. M., could not get through, and the agent came down on an empty engine."

BALTIMORE, Monday, Oct. 17—2½ P. M.

The Western train on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has just arrived here. Its officers confirm the statements first received touching the disturbance at Harper's Ferry. Their statement is to the effect that the bridge-keeper at Harper's Ferry, perceiving that his lights had been extinguished, went to ascertain the cause, when he was pursued and fired upon by a gang of blacks and whites. Subsequently the train came along, when a colored man, who acted as assistant to the baggage-master, was shot, receiving a mortal wound, and the conductor, Mr. PHELPS, was threatened with violence if he attempted to proceed with the train. Feeling uncertain as to the condition of affairs, the conductor waited until after daylight before he ventured to proceed, having delayed the train six hours. Mr. PHELPS says the insurrectionists number two hundred blacks and whites, and that they have full possession of the United States armory. The party is commanded or led by a man named ANDERSON, who had lately arrived at Harper's Ferry. Mr. PHELPS also confirms the statement in a previous dispatch, that the insurrectionists had seized a wagon, and loading it with muskets had dispatched it into Maryland. The military of Frederick had been ordered out.

Dispatches have been received from President BUCHANAN, ordering out the United States troops at this point, and a special train is now getting ready to convey them to the scene of disturbance. He has also accepted the volunteered services of Capt. SENICK'S Company of Frederick, and has likewise ordered the Government troops from Old Point Comfort to proceed immediately to Harper's Ferry. This intelligence is authentic.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Oct. 17—3½ P.M.

The mail train going West got as far as Sandy, when Mr. HOOD, the baggage master, and another party, started on foot to the bridge. They went through the bridge, and were taken and imprisoned, but subsequently went before the captain of the insurrectionists, who refused to let anything pass. All of the eastward bound trains laying west of Harper's Ferry, have been taken; persons from this side the river, tying them together, and taking off the slaves. The mail train bound West has returned to Monocacy. There are from five hundred to seven hundred whites and blacks concerned in the insurrection.

The United States marines at Washington are under orders for Harper's Ferry. There is great excitement in Baltimore, and the military are moving. Several companies are in readiness to take the train, which will leave soon.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Oct. 17—4 P. M.

An account from Frederick says a letter has been received there from a merchant at Harper's Ferry, sent by a boy who had to cross the mountain and swim the river, which says that all the principal citizens are imprisoned, and many have been killed; also, that the railroad agent had been shot twice, and that the watchman at the dépôt had been shot dead.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Oct. 17—5 P. M.

A train filled with military, including the Law Greys, City Guards, Shields' Guards, and other companies, left here at 4 o'clock for Harper's Ferry. Representatives of the press accompanied the military.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Oct. 17—7 P. M.

A dispatch from Martinsburgh, west of Harper's Ferry, received *via* Wheeling and Pittsburgh, confirms the report of the insurrectionists having possession of the arsenal at Harper's Ferry, and says they have planted cannon at the bridge. All the trains have been stopped. A body of armed men was getting ready to proceed thither to clear the road. There was great excitement at Martinsburgh, Va.

RICHMOND, Monday, Oct. 17.

It is reported and believed that the Governor of Virginia has ordered volunteer troops to Harper's Ferry. WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct 17—4 P. M.

On the receipt of the intelligence from Harper's Ferry, orders were issued for three companies of artillery at Old Point and the corps of marines at Washington Barracks to proceed thither without delay. The marines, ninety-three in number, left in the 3:15 P. M. train, with two twelve-pound howitzers and a full supply of ammunition. It is reported that they are under orders to force the bridge to-night at all hazards. Col. FAULKNER accompanies them.

It is reported, on good authority, that some weeks ago Secretary FLOYD received anonymous epistles stating that about the 15th of October the Abolitionists and negroes, and other disaffected persons, would make an attempt to seize the arsenal and hold the place, but the statement was so indefinite and improbable as to cause no fears of such an outbreak.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 17.—9 P. M.

In view of the possibility of the disturbances at Harper's Ferry extending to this vicinity, the Mayors of Washington and Alexandria have taken precautionary steps for its suppression. The President, through the Mayor of Washington, ordered a strong detachment of volunteer Militia to be posted at the National and Company armories, which was promptly done. Two hundred stand of muskets and a supply of ammunition will also be placed in the City Hall, for emergency. It is suggested by well-informed persons that the cause of the insurrection is the reported fact that not long since the contractor for the construction of a Government dam, at the Ferry, absconded, largely indebted to several hundred employes, who have taken this step to indemnify themselves, by the seizure of the Government Funds, which it was supposed were transported thither on Saturday. A gentleman just in from Harper's Ferry, thinks the blacks participated in the outbreak only on compulsion.

RICHMOND, Monday, Oct. 17—9 P. M.

There is great excitement here. Company F, with full ranks, has just left the Armory, expecting to take a special train to-night. There is a new company, with a similar uniform to the Greys.

The Greys leave for Harper's Ferry early in the morning. The Governor left to-night for Washington.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Oct. 17—9 P. M.

The *American's* special reporter telegraphs from Plane No. 4, 45 miles from Baltimore, and 31 from Harper's Ferry, at 8 o'clock, that the train consists of seventeen cars, with four hundred troops, under Maj. REYNOLDS, with a roadmaster and laborers to repair the track, and telegraphers to mend the lines. Three companies from Frederick were in an advance train. Col. HARRIS, of the United States Marines, commanding the expedition, follows in a special train. They will not reach Harper's Ferry before 10 o'clock.

MONOCACY BRIDGE, Monday, Oct. 17—10 P. M.

The train arrived here at 9 o'clock. LUTHER SIMPSON, baggage master of the mail train, gives the following particulars: I walked up the bridge; was stopped, but was afterwards permitted to go up and see the captain of the insurrectionists; I was taken to the armony, and saw the captain, whose name is BILL SMITH; I was kept prisoner for more than an hour, and saw from five hundred to six hundred negroes, all having arms; there were two or three hundred white men with them; all the houses were closed. I went into a tavern kept by Mr. CHAMBERS; thirty of the inhabitants were collected there with arms. They said most of the inhabitants had left, but they declined, preferring to protect themselves; it was reported that five or six persons had been shot.

Mr. SIMPSON was escorted back over the bridge by six negroes.

The train with the Frederick military is laying at Point of Rocks. A train with the directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad on board, is on the other side of Harper's Ferry. It was believed that the insurrectionists would leave as soon as it became dark. Orders have been received here that the train shall stop at Sandy Hook until Col. LEE, who is following in a special train, arrives. There are any amount of rumors, but nothing certain.

MONOCACY, Tuesday, Oct. 18—1 A. M.

The special train, with Col. LEE'S command, passed this station at 11:30 P. M. It is supposed that there is difficulty in adjusting the breaks in the road this side of Harper's Ferry, as nothing has since been heard of the expedition.

Episcopal General Convention.

RICHMOND, Monday, Oct. 17.

Both houses have agreed to hold their next Convention in New-York.

The report of the Committee on typographical errors in the standard Bible has been adopted, and Dr. MASON, of Maryland, appointed typographical corrector.

The order of the day was the consideration of resolutions by the Committe on domestic and foreign missions. A long debate took place. It chiefly related to the extension of missionary operations in Japan, China, &c. All the Committee's resolutions were adopted except the last, which was to memorialize the President, asking him to address the Court of Spain respecting religious toleration in Cuba.

Pending the debate the house adjourned.

The Sunday Law in Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, Monday, Oct. 17.

Chief-Justice LOWRIE, whose driver was fined twenty-five dollars for violating the Sunday laws in driving his family to church, has published a card, in which he says he was quite ignorant that he had been allowing a trangression of the law, though he had studied it carefully, and officially declines carrying the case further, because there may be suitors before the Supreme Court in other cases, and they ought not to be embarrassed by having one of its Judges pecuniarily interested.

J. F. Shepard of the People's Five Cent Savings Bank of Boston.

BOSTON, Monday, Oct. 17.

J. F. SHEPARD of the People's Five Cent Savings Bank of this city, was brought before the Police Court this morning on a charge of defalcation, and on waiving an examination was bound over in the sum of $12,000 to stand his trial at the Superior Court

Death of John Calhoun.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Oct. 17.

JOHN CALHOUN, Ex-Surveyor-General of Kansas and Nebraska, and President of the Lecompton Constitutional Convention, died at St. Josephs on the 13th inst.

The Attempted Insurrection at Constantinople

From the correspondence of the Paris papers are derived the following particulars of the recent attempt to overthrow the reigning dynasty of Turkey:

It is not yet three months since a secret society was founded which had for its daring object to seize the Sultan and his Ministers, and to modify the form of Government. The principal personage, Sheik AHMED, a Kurd, born at Suleymanieh, inhabited the médrécé (school) of the Mosque of Sultan BAJAZID. He is an enlightened man, free from fanaticism, much esteemed as a theologian and philosopher, and of incontestable honesty. Like most of the Turks, Sheik AHMED deplored the manner in which public affairs were conducted, the growing feebleness of the Empire, the administrative abuses, the financial disorders, the incessant and immoderate expenses of the palace; he severely criticised the acts of Ministers and the weakness of the Sovereign. He was listened to with deference, and his words derived great importance from the moral authority he enjoyed. Added to this, facts of daily occurrence confirmed those words, and increased the popular discontent. Around the Sheik were grouped men who shared his ideas, and frequently met. They comprised magistrates, clergy, military men, persons of the middle classes, and employes.

Among the Sheik's admirers and friends was the Circassian, HUSSEIN PASHA, a hot-headed, resolute man, distinguished, in 1855, in the Kars campaign. He was then Colonel of the First Regiment of Arabistan, and is said to have greatly distinguished himself in the repulse of the Russian attack. His conduct on that occasion won him a General's rank. Less fortunate last year in Montenegro, where his *corps d'armée* was roughly handled, and he himself had two horses killed under him, and escaped most narrowly, he was removed from his command. He went to Constantinople to demand a court-martial, which was refused Left without employment, and considering himself unjustly treated, he became a malcontent. He deemed himself dishonored and his character became soured. He fell in with Sheik AHMED, and readily joined in his plans. According to the version before me, he was the arm of the plot, as the Sheik was its head. About two months ago, however, HUSSEIN was appointed to the staff of the army of Roumelia. At first he refused to go, but at last yielded and departed. It is said to have been then agreed that, in his absence, the direction of the movement should be intrusted to HASSAN PASHA, General of Artillery and member of the Secret Society, who commanded the Bosphorous, with all his batteries and military posts. DJAFER PASHA was another conspirator. He is an Albanian of high family, who in former days was more than once in arms against the Porte, but who, during the campaign on the Danube, joined the Sultan's army with 200 of his countrymen armed and equipped at his own charge. After the war they promised him much, but performed nothing; they would not even let him return to his own country, but compelled him to live in Constantinople on his pay of about £7 sterling a month. The conspiracy made many other recruits, some of them men of much importance. They include a great number of officers, and even non-commissioned officers of Artillery, Engineers, and the Guard. The number of officers comprised is estimated at not less than 850. There was a regular organization. The society was divided into two classes, chiefs and associates. Only the chiefs knew each other; the associates knew only their chiefs, each of whom grouped around him 100 to 150 men. I believe I may affirm that this society reckoned scarcely less than 15,000 to 18,000 men. The following was the plan of the conspirators: When the Sultan should be returning from the mosque, or when at night he should leave his kiosk at Topkaneh, to return to the palace with his habitual escort of palace officials and domestics, he was to be allowed to reach the narrowest part of the street which runs parallel with the Bosphorus from Topkaneh to Dolma Bagtchi. In that part is the post of Cabutach. The officers and the soldiers were to carry off the Sultan. All had been gained over, or nearly so, and the officer answered for his men. The Sultan taken, rockets were to be thrown from the stairs of Cabutach, to serve as a signal for the regiment quartered at Kulalee, some distance up the Bosphorus, on the opposite side. This regiment was to go by detachments to arrest the Minister of War, RIZA PASHA, in his talk at Beglerbeg, and the Grand Vizier, AALI PASHA, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, FUAD PASHA, at their talis at Canlidja.

Other Ministers and Presidents and Members of Councils were to be arrested, and, with the Sultan, were to be kept prisoners. According to one statement, the man who betrayed the plot, HASSAN PASHA, did so on account of a resolution taken to put them all to death, ABDUL MEDJID included. The general opinion in Constantinople, however, is said to be that there was no intention of proceeding to such extremities, and that HASSAN invented the story to extenuate his first fault. The conspirators had fixed (without consulting them) on a number of persons of distinction to replace the deposed dignitaries. The Sultan was to be declared deposed, and his brother or his eldest son (accounts vary) was to be put upon the throne. Everything was arranged. On Saturday, the 17th of September, the plot was to be carried out; but on the Wednesday night preceding HASSAN went to RIZA PASHA and told him all. Prompt measures were taken. In the night of Thursday, and on the Friday and Saturday, many arrests were made. The prisoners were sent to Kulalee, to Scutari, and to Daoud Pasha,

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

LONDON PAPERS BY THE HAMMONIA.

THE SAN JUAN DIFFICULTY.

Kossuth on the Late War.

The screw-steamship *Hammonia*, of the Hamburg line, from Southampton on the 4th inst., arrived here last evening.

The advices thus received are not so late as those supplied by the *North Briton*; but we are placed in possession of London journals to the day of sailing, and from them derive additional news of interest.

According to the *Daily News*, it is said to have been decided that the *Great Eastern* is to leave Portland on the 8th and proceed to Holyhead. Under the provisions of the mercantile marine acts the *Great Eastern* would not be permitted to carry passengers, and the Directors would be liable to heavy penalties if they did so before receiving the certificate of the Marine Department of the Board of Trade. No passengers will, therefore, be conveyed on her trial trip.

The *Times* says: "During the past week no fewer than forty total wrecks have been posted on the books at Lloyd's. Among the more calamitous was the destruction by fire of the ship *Schah Jehan*, from Calcutta to the West Indies, with 300 coolie emigrants. Another heavy loss is the total wreck of the *Sovereign of the Seas*. There are, in addition, several missing vessels, respecting which the most painful forebodings are entertained.

The London papers announce the death of that eminent non-conformist divine and theological writer, JOHN ANGELL JAMES. The event occurred at Birmingham on the 1st inst.

The convict bankers, Sir JOHN DEAN PAUL and STRAHAN, now in prison under sentence, will be released from confinement on the 23d inst.

The British ship *Providence*, arrived at Falmouth, reports that she was fired into while passing Tarifa, on the 9th ult. One man was wounded, some stanchions and chain-plates carried away, and eight planks of the deck ripped up.

According to a Spanish Ministerial organ, the Government of Madrid intends to fortify Tarifa very strongly.

THE SAN JUAN BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

THE LONDON TIMES ON THE MISSION OF GENERAL SCOTT.

We are glad to learn by the last steamer from America that Gen. SCOTT has been sent to take the place of the bellicose Gen. HARNEY in the command of the Pacific coast. Such a step on the part of President BUCHANAN is only what we had a right to expect from a politician who is old, experienced, and has a knowledge not only of his own country, but of our own. We may say, without fearing the charge of timidity, that we trust this difficulty will be settled peaceably, and according to the just rights of either party. It is so usual for men in command of American detachments or ships of war to indulge in vagaries like those of Gen. HARNEY that we are not disposed to dwell on the discourtesy of this officer; but the notion of disputing our right to an island which has been in the possession of the Hudson's Bay Company for an indefinite time, and which has remained in their hands since the treaty of 1846, and of doing this simply because it was pretended that an American had been arrested for an outrage on the Company's property, is something new in the annals of military achievements. Gen. HARNEY has been beyond doubt merely the representative of a class sufficiently abundant in the unsettled regions of America. The choice spirits who flock to California and Oregon from the more civilized parts of the Union are too much accustomed to administer justice on one another with the rifle and bowie-knife to take much thought about legal tribunals and established jurisdictions. They flocked into British territory, refused to pay taxes levied by competent authority, gave Gen. DOUGLASS plenty of trouble, and at last were only brought to order by the determination of the Government, supported by the mass of British-born subjects. Having been foiled in attempting to subject British Columbia to the reign of rowdyism, they have since endeavored to nibble at the possessions of her Britannic Majesty. The Island of San Juan is the spot which, by a forced interpretation of a very simple treaty, it is attempted to make American ground. It is only within the last few days that anything has been heard of this island—that its very name has been known generally—in the British metropolis. But for some time the idea of contesting our rights has been cherished by the local patriots, and some two months or more since it was determined to try what boldness and affected contempt of British remonstrances would do. In Gen. HARNEY the promotors of this enterprise had a fitting leader. Under pretence that an American had been illegally arrested by the Hudson's Bay Company, he declared that the time was come to assert by force the rights of the United States. Oregon is not now at six months' distance from Washington, nor are the Atlantic States divided by any lengthened term of voyage from the shores of England. Three months might be sufficient to settle the question of the Gulf of Georgia by the two Governments, and in that time it could not be pretended that the citizens of the United States were likely to suffer any great injuries or indignities. But to send a dispatch home requesting the settlement of the dispute, and then to offer arrangements with the British authorities during the necessary interval, would be a tame way of proceeding. It suits neither the temper nor the interests of a republican commander. Such a man may be swayed by two desires—the first to show his resolution to foreigners, war with whom forms almost the whole history of his country; the second to gain popularity in his native State for the Union in general, and open the way for future professional or political success. It is, no doubt, a great thing for a General to have the admiration of such a race as peoples California, to be their leader in an aggression which they will all support, and to be able to count on the suffrages of them, or those like them in other States of the Union. We cannot tell what may have already happened in those distant regions, but it is quite certain that if blood has been spilt, it must rest on the head of the officer who bethought himself of settling by a *coup de main* the difference in the construction of a treaty between his own country and such an empire as England. The naval force which Governor DOUGLAS can call to his aid is far from small, and the resources of the two countries in this respect are so different that we need have no fear of the result, should the intemperance of Gen. HARNEY and his supporters carry matters further than the patience of the British authorities can bear.

The circumstances of the landing are already pretty well known. There had been petty disputes for a month or two, the island having always been treated as British, and the Americans guilty of any encroachment having been resisted by the Hudson's Bay Company, when in July the claim of the United States to the island was first put in force by the landing of a body of troops. This took place on the 27th, the United States' Boundary Commissioner accompanying the troops. Having thus put an end, as far as in them lay, to any discussion of the rights of England, the Americans then bethought themselves of a conference with the British Admiral. Not a single British ship of war had been at the place for weeks previously; but, the fact of the American aggression having become known to the Admiral, he repaired to San Juan, and on the 11th of August, a fortnight after the invasion, a Mr. CAMPBELL, the United States' Boundary Commissioner, and Col. CASEY, of the American army, arrived in a packet-ship, and requested that Admiral BAYNES would come on board their vessel, and confer with them. This request, it is needless to say, was at once declined.

So stood matters at the last dispatch of mails from California. We trust that nothing has since happened to complicate the dispute. Should things remain as they were, the arrival of Gen. SCOTT with instructions from Washington will, no doubt, tend to bring matters to an amicable conclusion. The principal work, however, is to be done in the two capitals, and we would counsel the American Government, in all friendship and sincerity, not to minister to the ambitious passions of any man or class, by contesting rights which seem to us too strong for sophistry to overturn. There can be no doubt that the treaty of 1846 gave, and was intended to give, to Great Britain and the United States the free navigation of the Gulf of Georgia, and that this could be alone effected by making the channel which divides the two empires what it was always considered to be—the broad estuary which flows to the eastward of San Juan. This was the channel in those days when California had not yet been colonized, when British Columbia was yet unknown and unnamed, and when Oregon itself was a wilderness, wandered over only by the hunter and the trapper. Nothing was thought of other channels between San Juan and Vancouver, passable indeed to the steamers of the present day, but never navigated in those times, and surely never present to the minds of the statesmen who, map in hand, negotiated the Treaty of 1846. This is the view of the matter according to the spirit of the treaty, but if we take the letter it bears out no less our claims. The express words are, that "the line shall be continued westward along the 49th parallel of latitude to *the middle of the channel which separates the Continent from Vancouver's Island*, and then southerly, through the middle of said channel and Fuca Straits, to the Pacific Ocean." On these words the British Government is content to rest its claim, and it is mere surveyor's work to determine whether the line southward from the middle point of the channel, in 49° north, and through the middle of Fuca Straits, does or does not give the Island of San Juan to the British Crown.

THE FATE OF HUNGARY.

INTERESTING LETTER FROM M. KOSSUTH.

The following letter, addressed to JOHN MCADAM, Esq., of Glasgow, is published in the *Bulletin* of that city:

LONDON, Sept. 26, 1859.

MY DEAR SIR: The fatal day of Villafranca prostrated my hopes at a moment when we had the deliverance of my country within sight; nay, almost within the reach of our hand, like a ripe fruit ready to be plucked; and here I am again, a poor exile, as I was four months ago, only older by ten years from the bitter pangs of disappointment.

I say designedly "disappointment," and not "deceit." Of deceit I cannot complain, for I took good care to guard myself and my country against even the possibility of deceit; but I feel my heart nearly broken by disappointment, unwarranted by circumstances, unaccounted and unaccountable.

Without that thunderbolt from a clear sky—the Villafranca arrangement—this moment at which I write, Hungary would have already filled a page in the annals of history than which none equal stands yet on record; because the whole nation was united, ready, and resolved as scarcely ever before. All the feelings which sometimes bring division into a national household—difference of religion, language, race, and distinction of classes—had melted into one great common resolution—to get rid of the banditti rule of the House of Austria as soon as the war would take its logical expansion.

And the positive knowledge of this fact only adds to the bitter pangs of my disappointment. To be thus stopped at the moment when we were stretching out our hand to pluck the ripe fruit of liberty is distressing beyond description.

Well, it is as it is, and must be borne. It shall be borne undespondingly, though not without grief. If I feel tranquil in my conscience that I have done the duty of an honest man and of a good citizen, by not neglecting to try whether or not events might be turned, on a solid basis, to the profit of my native land.

And some consolation I have besides. I had occasion to get reassured on the point that no diplomatic tricks—in fact, nothing that the lying craft of despots may devise—will ever for a moment divert my nation from its unalterable determination to take advantage of every reasonable opportunity for reasserting its independence.

I have learned that this resolution can as little be broken by terrrorism as it can be shaken by any concessions which the HAPSBURGS may devise in the hour of their need. I have learned that Hungary knows how to endure, how to wait, but never will change. I know that the nation is as well disciplined as it is determined.

I have been confirmed, together with my nation, in the conviction that no great European question can ever receive its definitive solution without us; nor can Europe be brought to a settled condition without the rights and legitimate claims of Hungary being taken into due account.

From this conviction we desire the certainty of our future. We believe in our future freedom, therefore we shall be free. The corresponding resolution has with the whole nation become a religious creed.

To have learnt all this is some consolation; and one more I have—I have the satisfaction to know that by insisting on the guarantee of irretractible facts preliminary to my giving the signal for rising, I have preserved my country from great misfortunes for aims which were not our own, and have preserved its future uncompromised—intact. This, at least, is a bright speck on the dreary horizon of my deep grief.

I was particularly careful to warn my fellow-countrymen in exile not to be led away by impatience, to throw up their positions which they may have gained by industry, before events take a turn which will warrant my calling on them. I even warned, in public papers, my countrymen in America to wait, and not to stir. Thanks to this precaution, no harm has accrued to any one on my account. But the prisoners of war from the Hungarian regiments flocked spontaneously to our banner.

We had already five battalions (upwards of 4,000 men) organized—alas! in three weeks more we should have had 25,000 of them. When the war was brought to an untimely end, I considered it a duty to guarantee the condition of the gallant band. I wished them to return home, rather than be scattered in misery over the face of the earth, provided I could secure to them a safe return.

I therefore insisted on a double stipulation for them—that of amnesty, and that of exemption (*congé definitif*) from further Austrian military service. I succeeded in both regards. France insisted peremptorily, and Austria felt obliged to yield—both points are guaranteed as far as stipulations can guarantee; it remains to be seen how Austria (false Austria) will execute them.

On this point I want to be kept in knowledge, accordingly I ordered * * * * * * * * *

He reports that some of our home-going braves may possibly write to me under your address.

Excuse this liberty, and should any such letters come to your hands, do me the favor to forward them to me. There will be nothing in them of a compromising character. We are no conspirators, nor do we want to be conspirators. Our national cause has long ago outgrown such poor swaddling clothes—where the whole nation is one conspiracies are useless, as they are unwise.

I am like the birds of the air; I had given up my house, and have yet none—in fact, have no spot on earth to rest my weary head upon; therefore, till further notice, please (occasion arising) to send letters to the care of FRANCIS PULSKY, Esq., No. 13 St. Alban's Villas, Highgate-rise, London, N. W.

Allow me to trust that your friendly feelings towards me and mine have undergone no change by late events; and believe me to be, with particular consideration, yours ever truly, KOSSUTH.

JOHN MCADAM, Esq., No. 45 Hyde Park-street, Glasgow.

THE HUNGARIAN QUESTION AS EXPOUNDED BY KOSSUTH.

From the London Times.

M. KOSSUTH divides his attentions about equally between both sides, and after his chuckle over one monarch he proceeds immediately to make another as uncomfortable as possible. Hungary is represented as a simple volcano, only—and all the worse for that monarch—a most convenient and manageable volcano, ready to blow up whenever M. KOSSUTH tells it to do so. The concessions of the Austrian Court to the Protestants are dismissed with one contemptuous half-sentence, and Hungarian independence is described as biding its time, certain of the issue. He tells Austria that nothing but independence will satisfy Hungary, and that anything short of that will be accepted without thanks, as the forced gift of fear. We do not profess ourselves ready to take every word of M. KOSSUTH for gospel when he declaims and prophesies about Hungary. As a professed liberator he is, of course, bound to represent his country as aiming at a total rejection of the Austrian yoke, and never to be satisfied with anything else. At the same time, the facts which we all of us have before us are enough to show that Austria has but a weak and slippery hold of Hungary. She is somehow incapable of incorporating Hungary in her system, and making it feel at home in and a part of her Empire. How is this? Are we to take the pure unqualified "nationality" ground, and conclude that no people ever can be happy except under rulers of its own blood? Is it Austria's sole crime that Austria is not Hungary, and Hungary is not Austria? Nobody will, of course, deny the force of the nationality ground, and the liberation of Lombardy after five centuries of the German yoke will not weaken it; but the "nationality" ground is not everything or nearly everything. Nations have time after time been conquered by other nations, and have united afterwards with the conquerors, and the two have made one nation, and all the stronger and more powerful a one for the mixture. Look at the case of Ireland, so often quoted against us. Here there has not been that complete blending of races; but no one would for a moment say that Ireland was not incorporated into the English empire, and was not as substantial a part of us as Yorkshire, possessed of equal rights and privileges. The difference is, that liberty is a principle that incorporates, despotism is not. The process which incorporates a conquered nation with the conqueror is that of gradual concession, where disabilities are step by step removed, till after first yielding one point, and then another, there is at last produced a complete civil equality. But here lies the great difference between a free country and a despotism; the concessions of a free country are *trusted*, they are depended upon perfectly, because everybody knows that a free country *cannot* retrace a step of this kind; she is constitutionally incapable of it; it is not a matter of honor and keeping a promise, but of political nature; every concession is an advance in an order of things, and can no more be undone again than the course of the sun or the revolution of the seasons. But the concessions of a despotism cannot be trusted; they are not the gifts of an order of things, but of an individual will; they are given and taken away again as events dictate. This very case is one in point. The rights just conceded to the Protestants of Austria are only the same rights they enjoyed before the Revolution of 1848; they were then withdrawn; they are now granted again, but who can trust such a system of concession as this? Can the ruled nation feel any security in its position when it has only the will of an individual to depend upon? No, "Trust not in Princes nor in any child of man;" the individual's is a weak pledge indeed; an order of events is alone a sure security. Monarchs are censured for breaking their pledges, and they deserve the reproach, but the truth is they are men; they are individuals. Events take a turn, a prosperous crisis arrives, and they are immediately in the hands of the old party again. They can hardly, if they would, stand against the tide, and they forget their promises with their altered position. But the word of political nature is sure; the concessions of a free country advance and never can go back again, and they end in the complete incorporation of the conquered nation.

THE FRENCH ARMY—AN ORDER-OF-THE-DAY OF MARSHAL NEIL.

Marshal NEIL, on lately assuming his command at Toulouse, published the following order-of-the-day:

"SOLDIERS: The Emperor has deigned to confer on me the command of the sixth military arrondissement. In placing me at your head His Majesty accords me a proof his high confidence, of which I may well be proud. A recent and glorious war has shown once more what may be expected from the courage and devotion of the French soldier. At present, you are about to take advantage of the leisures of peace to improve your training and discipline, which are the first bases of the power of armies. The experience of the past will be turned to the advantage of the future, so that if war should again break out it may not be attended with less glory to our arms than in these later years, and that, under all circumstances, the Emperor may rely on your bravery and devoted loyalty. Unceasingly occupied in superintending and encouraging your labors, I shall always be happy to reward your services."

THE STATE OF ITALY.

CIRCULAR OF THE SARDINIAN GOVERNMENT.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Sunday, Oct. 2—6 P. M.

A circular note has been sent by the Sardinian Minister of Foreign Affairs to the diplomatic agents of that country at the Courts of London, Paris, Berlin and St. Petersburgh, for the purpose of communicating it to those Governments. The document in question is couched, I understand, in lucid and earnest terms; and forcibly sets forth arguments in favor of the formation of a strong and independent Kingdom of Upper Italy, sufficiently powerful to counterbalance the influence of Austria, and keep in check her domineering tendencies. The coustitution of such a State would, it is urged, dispel the apprehensions and tranquilize the mind of Europe, at the same time that it fulfilled the just wishes, so loudly and unanimously expressed, of those Italian countries which have lately shaken off tyranical governments. The note points

FROM CHILI.

Insurrectionary Movements—Indian Difficulties—Miscellaneous Intelligence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

VALPARAISO, Wednesday, Aug. 31, 1859.

It would seem as if our political disorders were not even yet at an end, notwithstanding the blood that has been shed. A movement was made a fortnight ago in Santiago, in one of the barracks, headed by a sergeant and sustained by some of the soldiers. 'Tis said he was bribed by the political prisoners to the mutiny. The alarm was given, and the attempt was frustrated. The sergeant was shot in the skirmish, some say by one of the prisoners, who, finding the affair was ending to their loss, killed the officer lest he should criminate them.

News has also been received from Copiapo, where a rebellious movement has been set on foot at Pabellon, headed (so the Government account states) by refugees who had returned from beyond the Andes. Troops were sent off at once to quell the disorder by steamer.

Day before yesterday the Intendente of this city also received information that another movement was to be attempted here. The whole plan was betrayed, in fact, to the authorities. The Intendente was to be assassinated, and a rush made on all the barracks at the same moment. Troops were sent at the appointed hour, and the conspirators were captured.

Thus all remains quiet at this moment, but what further efforts may be made by these misguided men no man may venture to predict. The President, having "extraordinary powers" already until Jan. 1, has asked Congress to extend the duration of these powers to the 1st of November, 1860.

Another element of anxiety arises from the frontier at the South. The Indians are holding their palavers, and threaten to invade the settlements. The Minister of the Interior has intimated that effective measures are in contemplation to reduce these wild fellows to good behavior. At present a subsidy is paid to the well-disposed Caciques as a compensation to them for employing their good offices with the more refractory. Some of the papers urge to action that their invasion of the civilized settlements may be punished. The *Catholic Review* then puts in a caveat against severe measures, says the territory the Indians occupy belonged to them, takes satisfaction in their brave character in history, and thinks more efficient missionary operations might civilize them. It is probable, however, neither one thing nor the other will be done, so that those saucy chaps will occupy their fastnesses, as well as commit their depredations, for a good while to come.

Congress is in session. Little opposition is raised in the Chambers to any measures proposed by the Government. The sessions are not very animated. The only interesting debate recently, has been one in which it was proposed to do away with the office of deputy army inspector, held by Gen. BLUNES—an affair of trifling emolument. He offered to resign.

Gen. MILLER, H. B. M.'s Consul at Sandwich Islands, once an officer in the Chilian army of independence, is here, presenting a claim for pension and prize money. The Committee in the Senate reported adverse to his petition; but still it is entertained. The chief objection urged was that MILLER had taken arms with Santa Cruz afterwards against Chili.

One account states explicitly, that an expedition will march against the Southern Indians in October, comprising a large part of the army.

NOVOA, our present Intendente, has pressed the Government to accept his resignation. Gen. VIDAURRI is appointed to succeed him. To no man, perhaps, is the country more indebted than to NOVOA, for the restoration of peace. Gen. GANA is expected to arrive in three months from Europe, when it is said that he is to be appointed to this province.

It is stated in our papers that a critique will soon be published on GILLIS's recent volumes, in so far as they relate to astronomy; the intention is to criticise unfavorably, "showing how little to the honor of the United States Government the results of the expedition are."

A literary Society has been formed in Santiago, composed of the more promising young gentlemen inclined to belle-lettres pursuits. They have offered prizes for the production of certain literary performances on the coming anniversary of independence, 18th of September.

A topographical map of the country is projected, showing its geology, &c. Mr. PISSIS has the work in hand. $23,000 have been appropriated to the work by Congress.

The recent loan advertised for by this city government, of $50,000, was taken up at one per cent. per month, by AUGUSTINE EDWARDS, the principal banker here. He has property amounting to about three millions, report says. Money just now is over plenty.

The Government has in hand certain alterations in regard to custom-house duties, and it being understood a duty was to be laid on foreign coal, hitherto duty free, the Chamber of Commerce addressed a note to the Minister of Finance, wishing to be allowed to offer an opinion on the subject. This the Administration declined receiving, on the ground that it was now too late for suggestions to be made, and that the honorable Chamber must know the Government would act judiciously, and so forth, in the matter. We feel that we were rather snubbed than otherwise.

Notice is published of the death in Coquimbo of an English physician named HAMMACK. "He died poor, leaving a numerous family."

LASTARRIA, one of the opposition members of the House of Deputies, has sent a dispatch to the House, stating his reasons for non-attendance at the sessions; viz.: "Since the Government has power to arrest the members and transfer them at pleasure from one point of the republic to another, that he does not feel sure of his safety in uttering his opinions and giving his vote."

Another death among foreigners recently has been that of Dr. CRISP, a Scotchman, a surgeon, long resident in this country.

Mr. CHARLES C. GREEN has just been recognized as Vice-Consul of the United States in Coquimbo, according to appointment by Mr. BIGLER, United States Minister.

I understand that Mr. BIGLER does not insist that the United States Consul, Dr. TREVITT, shall be restored to his office: but only that certain reparation be made him for the indignity committed by the police forces, in coming into his house without authorization. The Minister of Foreign Affairs has reported on the matter to Congress in his annual memorial, and put a construction on the whole affair very favorable to this Government; as well as on the other matter of the brig *Townsend Jones*, with arms, that was detained during the time of the late revolt.

Our Winter season is drawing to a close. The rains have been light, but diseases have abounded, especially among children. Among these the mortality has been severe. The family of Dr. PAGE, an American, has lost a child, the youngest; as also that of Mr. LLOYD, English, the engineer, has lost a son. Measles, whooping-cough, and diseases of the bronchia, trachea and lungs have prevailed like an epidemic.

Business is pretty active; though this horrible word "revolution" puts every one into alarm again.

SOUTH PACIFIC.

OREGON.

Inland Steamer Communication—San Juan War—Gov. Douglass' Letter—Contested Congressional Seat—Politics in Oregon—Delazon Smith and Jo. Lane.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

OREGON CITY, Oregon, Thursday, Sept. 8, 1859.

Since my last little of interest to your readers has transpired in this State. The intelligence of the arrival of the steamer *Chippewa* at Fort Benton, which has been received during the past week, is full of encouragement to those who ardently favor a railroad over the Northern Route. It is only 600 miles from the head of navigation on the Missouri to a point where steamers are already running on the Columbia. Over this distance Lieut. MULLEN is now constructing a road which will connect Walla Walla with Fort Benton, and thus open a practicable, and safe, and easy route to the waters of the Pacific. If MULLEN succeeds, as he thinks he is sure to do, a great point will be gained in favor of a Northern Route, furnished as it is with the advantages of fertile soil, well watered and wooded, an easy grade, easily worked, and its short distance.

The war which it was proposed to have in Puget's Sound, in regard to Bellevue, or San Juan Island, is suspended for a while, the belligerent managers having wisely concluded to refer the matters in dispute to the authorities who control them. I inclose the letter of Gov. DOUGLASS, which may be interesting as giving his view of the question. I do not think that the brave Gen. HARNEY will "sail into" the Presidential harbor by force of the breeze which has been blown up by his conduct in this affair.

Mr. LOGAN, the Republican candidate for Congress at our recent election, who was defeated by *sixteen* votes, has given STOUT, who holds the certificate, notice of his intention to contest the right of the latter to his seat, and it is believed by those who profess to be informed that LOGAN can make a very good showing in favor of his right. I am told that he has very convincing proofs that STOUT received over one hundred votes from persons, who, under the Constitution, had no more right to vote in Oregon than they had in New-York. The result, however, will doubtless depend mainly upon the complexion and temper of the House of Representatives; if the Democracy have a small majority, and STOUT's vote is deemed to be important to constitute a working force, or in relation to the Presidential election, if it may chance to go to that body, it is hardly to be expected that any proofs, however irrefutable, will overcome the strength of the certificate.

The Democratic Party in this State still continues to be in a beautiful state of disorganization. DELAZON SMITH, true to his natural instincts, is still determined to rule or ruin his party, and has issued proposals for the publication of a paper, of which he will be the editor. He announces his intention to oppose the course of the *Statesman*, published by the State Printer; but his real aim is the vacant Senatorship, which will be filled next September. I think there is no danger of his success, for every day's experience seems to satisfy his old friends that a very good thing was done when his defeat was accomplished, and there appears now to be very little doubt that Gen. LANE will next year share the same fate. If so, there will be nothing to hinder his taking the Presidency, if the Charleston Convention is foolish enough to nominate him, except the necessary votes; and I will venture to prophesy that Oregon will not furnish him with any of these important aids. Yours, &c., OMEGA.

FROM CANADA.

Inauguration of the Monument to Sir Isaac Brock, at Queenston.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SUSPENSION BRIDGE, Friday, Oct. 14, 1859.

The monument erected to commemorate the death of Major-General Sir ISAAC BROCK, who fell at the battle of Queenston Heights, was inaugurated, yesterday, with great ceremony.

The battle, it will be recollected, was fought on the 13th of October, 1812, and resulted, Canadians say, in the driving of the American forces into the Niagara River. But, long before the fight was won, BROCK, the British General, fell, mortally wounded. At the peace it was resolved to commemorate the event, and a monument to Sir ISAAC was raised, on the spot where he fell. This was destroyed by one LETT, who blew it up with gunpowder. LETT fled to the States, and died, this Summer, in Michigan, (if I remember right,) in abject poverty. Rightly or wrongly, the blowing up of the pillar was acribed to American feeling, and the Canadians, aroused, resolved to build a far finer one. A monster meeting was held, at Queenston, just nineteen years ago, at which this course was resolved upon, and a committee was appointed to carry out the plan. Sir ALLAN MCNAB was the chairman of the committee, and which, having at length finished its work, gave orders that the monument should be inaugurated, which was done yesterday.

The column, which stands on the summit of the cliffs, is about two hundred feet in height, and is a most tasteful structure. The monument on Fish-street hill, London, and that at Bunker's Hill, are the only two I have seen which appear to exceed it in altitude. But in beauty it is unsurpassed. It can be seen for many miles around; its graceful form towering above aught else in the landscape. Its cost was, in round numbers, $50,000.

Sir ALLAN MACNAB was the leader in the movements of yesterday. With him was the commander of the forces in Canada, Gen. WILLIAMS, of Kars. A number of the militia of the Province, of all arms—Cavalry, Infantry, and Artillery—were also on the ground. In all, there were probably between five and six thousand people present.

Sir ALLAN delivered a long address, in which he gave the history of the war of 1812-'13-'14 and dwelt at length on the deeds of BROCK, in the former of those years. After this, Gen. WILLIAMS, Col. THOMPSON, Col. MACDONALD, Col. DUGGAN, and others, addressed the crowd, and there was a sort of review of the militia.

There was, of course, a dinner at the termination of the speeches. Several relics of BROCK were brought forward by various individuals, principally "veterans of 1812," of whom there were, perhaps, fifty on the ground. Some had come from Quebec, in the east, and from London in the west.

A few of the inhabitants of the neighboring American shores were present, but, in general, they held aloof from the celebration. It may also be remarked that, in the speeches of the Canadians there was nothing offensive to the Americans.

The Southwark Church.

AMERICAN CONTRIBUTIONS TO A MEMORIAL CHURCH IN LONDON.

[The following communication was accidentally omitted in morning paper of yesterday:]

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Oct. 15, 1859.

I admire your frankness in the article in the NEW-YORK TIMES, on the "Duty of Charity." From your point of view, your observations are perfectly natural. To those who are unacquainted with the origin of the movement for the erection of a Memorial Church in London, it must appear quite unreasonable to look for aid from America. But as a stranger, and standing here alone, I am sure you will allow me a word or two of explanation. Permit me, then, to say that England makes no application in the case. It is too true that our country has not done justice to the memory of her greatest worthies. The difficulty is so much the greater on this account, on the part of those who desire to vindicate the character of the men of whom the world was not worthy—and to teach the lessons of their history. In this instance, a few Christian people, the representatives of the Martyr and Pilgrim Church in Southwark, found themselves deprived of their place of worship. They felt bound in honor to make the attempt amids great local obstacles to perpetuate this witnessing church. They had no thought of looking to America for help. It happened, however, that one of your citizens—the representative of the United States at the Court of St. James—hearing of this purpose on the part of the church in Southwark, sent for me and proposed that his countrymen, the descendants of the Pilgrims, should be invited to share in this interesting and sacred task. I reminded Mr. ABBOTT LAWRENCE that to attempt such a work in England would be to encounter the prejudice sure to exist in doing honor to the confessors of religious freedom who were banished from our shores.

I anticipated, moreover, just the kind of objections contained in your article that might be made in America. Those objections were overruled by Mr. LAWRENCE. It seemed to him that there was a touch of moral sublimity in the idea that the sons of New-England should coöperate with the Martyr Church in Southwark to raise an edifice in which they might resort for worship. I gave my pledge to Mr. LAWRENCE that according to his suggestion I would test the feeling on this subject of the American people. Personally it has cost me much every way to redeem that pledge. Nevertheless, I do not regret either the toil or the sacrifice. Will you permit me to add that I have never taken a step from the first in this matter, but on the spontaneous and generous invitation of American friends. I must, therefore, disclaim the intention of asking "charity." The contributions given for the object are to be considered rather as the expression of willingness to render hearty coöperation. The amount, hitherto, is not four thousand dollars, but three thousand, including a handsome donation on the part of Mrs. LAWRENCE for personal expenses. I am instructed by your article more justly to appreciate the kindness of those who have aided in this good work. It has also deepened the grateful satisfaction I feel in having been permitted to tell the facts of the Martyr and Pilgrim history to thousands of persons in the various States of New-England. I have endeavored to fulfill a sacred trust, and if the pecuniary result should not be quite in proportion to the expectations raised, it may be sufficient to point to the article on the "Duty of Charity" to show that even in America there are some to whom such an object has no interest. I am, sir, yours faithfully,

JOHN WADDINGTON.

Interesting Letter from Theodore Parker.

MR. PARKER'S OPINIONS ON CURRENT TOPICS.

The Anti-Slavery *Standard* is permitted to publish the following extracts of a private letter from the Rev. THEODORE PARKER:

MONTREUX, Switzerland, Sept. 12.

* * * What a fuss the Bostonians have made about "Saint Rufus." How differently they treat HORACE MANN! But I am glad to hear that $20,000 has been raised for his family. I care less for the monument. I don't like such things much, and, when I die, want only an old-fashioned blue slate grave-stone, with my name and appropriate dates, to cost three or four dollars. I should hate to be buried under a great mass of stones. No President of the United States since MADISON, perhaps none since JEFFERSON, ever did such service to the nation as HORACE MANN, either officially or privately. I wonder men don't look and inquire, first, what a man has been, and second, what he has done, before they make such a fuss over his dead body.

That statue of WEBSTER in the yard of the State House—what a disgrace it is to the State! If I had been Governor I would have vetoed the bill for putting it there, although it turned me out of office the next day. But we will give it "notice to quit" before long. This Winter fifty towns will petition for its removal, and next year two hundred and fifty. A committee will have the matter in charge, and hear the petitioners. WENDELL PHILLIPS and others will go up and show cause for ejectment.

The statue debases the people. Thus the character of DANIEL WEBSTER must be discussed anew, and the dead not be allowed to rest. How foolish are his friends to provoke this discussion about so questionable a reputation! That great ugly piece of canvas in Fanuel Hall, which the friends of WEBSTER put up there long ago, will by and by be set side, and the Adamses will come back to their old places.

I wish I could have preached a sermon on HORACE MANN. He had faults, which were as obvious as his great tall forehead and his magnificent virtues. It was a grand life he lived, devoted to the highest interests of mankind, and he died faithful to his principles, and also rather triumphant. GARRISON is the only live American who has done as much for the moral development of the nation.

I should also liked to have preached the funeral sermon of JOHN AUGUSTUS, a truly remarkable man, living in comparative obscurity, and never wishing or asking any fame. He came to me a day or two before I left America, as full of his special philanthropy as a broker's head is of stocks. I have no more respect for mere intellectual greatness than for mere bulk of muscles and bones. I ask, what use did the man make of his head or his arms? It does me good to find such a man as JOHN AUGUSTUS—such women as MATILDA GODDARD and DOROTHEA DIX of America, and FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE and MARY CARPENTER of England. I thank God, and take courage.

My ecclesiastical brother, HENRY W. BELLOWS, D. D., complains of the "suspense of faith" which he says is characteristic of these times! Poor man, it is only faith in ecclesiastical blow-bags that is suspended. Faith or piety, the love of God, and morality, the keeping of God's natural laws, is not *suspended*, nor never will be. But alas! when neither the American Church, nor any other, has ever had much "faith" in that form of religion which consists in piety and morality.

But better times are coming—that is, good men and women are making better times—and even bad men help the work while they mean no such thing. Thus the Fugitive Slave bill turns out an Anti-Slavery measure, moving the North as nothing before had done; so does the Kansas-Nebraska bill; so the Dred Scott decision; the revival of the Slave-trade, which has already taken place, will create an open Anti-Slavery political party in the South, which, like the Republican Party, will go through changes like a catterpillar, and come out winged and handsome as a butterfly at the end. "Nothing by leaps," everything goes step by step, and we slope up to the tallest heights. It is curious that progress is never in a straight line for any length of time; there are windings and windings, and curvings backward, but still the general course is *on* and *up*.

THE MEXICAN INVASION.

Full Particulars of the Attack on Brownsville.

The New-Orleans papers of Oct. 11, contain very full particulars of the guerrilla attack upon Matamoras. The *Picayune* says:

"We had the pleasure of an interview, this morning, with Mr. KINNEY, editor of the Brownsville *Flag*. We learn from him that the late incursion of a Mexican guerrilla party into that city, was a much more serious affair than we were led, at first, by the published accounts to believe. In fact, such is the state of things in Brownsville, that no one there, or in the immediate vicinity, feels it safe openly to express his opinion in public. Associates or sympathisers with the invaders, are to be found in every circle—no one knows who is friend or foe, and everything else is swallowed up in the promptings to individual safety. A large number of the people have already left, and others are preparing to leave as soon as they can settle up their business.

We learn from Mr. KINNEY that the real object of the invaders is plunder, and that their designs are not only upon Brownsville, but upon the whole adjoining country. The party originally crossed some distance above the town, and, after committing depredations along the left or American bank, finally directed their course to Brownsville, because of the hope of rich plunder. Mr. K. thinks the original intention of CORTINAS was to burn down the town, and fears are entertained that he will yet accomplish his purpose. At last accounts received by him, the 8th inst., some twenty-four hours later than we had before in our possession, the whole party were encamped some thirteen miles up the river, on the American side, at what is known as Cortinas' Ranch. They then numbered in all some 400 men, and were daily receiving accessions, both from the Mexican and American side, for, as said before, a large portion of the population on this side being Mexican by sympathies, and, moreover, in a destitute condition, had joined hands with the plunderers.

No one, of course, knows the plans of the invaders, nor how far their depredations will extend, nor what will be the issue of the matter. Mr. K. thinks, however, that now the long expected incursions have begun, that there will be no security to life or property anywhere on the border till the lately abandoned military stations shall have been re-established. The withdrawal of the United States troops, indeed, he thinks the cause of all the trouble. There is not now, from El Paso to the mouth of the Rio Grande, a distance of upwards of 1200 miles, following the course of the stream, and all exposed, a single military station kept up or a single soldier for the protection of the defenceless citizens.

And as to assistance from San Antonio, whither, on the appearance of the guerrilla, messengers were at once despatched, Mr. K. thinks they will be disappointed. There is not, he thinks, at any one of the stations in the interior, more than a sufficient force for the protection of the surrounding country. It may be that a few troops, enough, with the aid of the citizens to protect the city of Brownsville, may be spared from San Antonio, but for the efficient protection of the whole border, liable at any place, and at any moment, to be overrun by these guerrilla bands, it is believed that a permanent force of not less than 300 to 400 men will be found necessary.

The Brownsville *Flagg* states that Col. CAPISTRAN, Col. TIJERINA, Mr. AGAFITO LONGORIA, and Mr. LATHAM, the Collector of our Port, went up to the camp of the enemy and had a parley. They were received without molestation, and after much and strong effort on the part of our friends from Mexico, agreed not to molest the town any more, while at the same time they declared that certain persons, who had offended them, they would yet kill whenever the opportunity offered. It seems that they complain that certain persons are obnoxious from having treated Mexicans harshly, and particular stress upon their determination to kill all who are disposed to punish CORTINAS for his entirely unprovoked attack on Mr. SHEARS.

It is said, and we hope it is true, that there is now no more danger of another inroad; but what security have we of our lives and those of our families, when a band of 80 armed outlaws declare that we must close our mouths and drop our arms to be safe from their revengeful fury? And to make our situation worse, the majority of these men have committed crimes in Mexico which render it equally, perhaps now more unsafe for them, to retire into Mexico, while many claim to be American citizens, and to be determined to maintain themselves on this side of the river.

Since the above was written (adds the *Flag*) it has been well ascertained that instead of disbanding, CORTINAS remains with his party, in increased force, defying attack and threatening assault. His force is said to be over two hundred men, who are encamped at his rancho, on the river, and are constantly receiving accessions. Our citizens are well armed and thoroughly on the alert. All, without regard to nationality, are enrolled, and are acting in our impromptu military organization.

The *Picayune*, copying the above from the *Flag*, adds:

In addiiton to this we learn from the officers of the *Arizona* that immediately after the attack was made two expresses were sent out to San Antonio by different routes, after U. S. troops, but none had arrived when the *A.* left.

The Sheriff of Brownsville also sent down an escort of thirty men for the New-Orleans mails, on the *Arizona* at Brazos, but no attempt was made by the guerrillas to molest them.

We also learn that the stores were closed at Brownsville, and business suspended but a day or two after the attack, but that confidence was being restored. In addition to the two companies of Mexican troops sent over from Matamoros, some sixty citizens of Brownsville had formed themselves into a patrol to protect the population and property of the town. Meetings were also held daily to take in consideration such additional measures as the occasion called for; and among other things large contributions had been made for the support of the Mexican troops from Matamoros.

Private letters, which we have been permitted to peruse, give a much worse account of the late affair at Brownsville, even than that given to the public. In private circles especially, the greatest alarm was felt. This CORTINAS, it seems, is a noted outlaw, and his influence all along the border where his depredations have been frequent, is very great. No trust, therefore, was put in his promises, and it was feared he would yet return and fire the city.

The late attack on Brownsville not only illustrates the Mexican way of doing things, but our own relations with that distracted country. The affair was purely a private one, gotten up by a single individual, led by him, and to redress his grievances. The authorities proper had nothing to do with it; on the contrary, they did everything in their power to protect the people thus recklessly attacked.

Nevertheless, it was, in another sense, no less a national affair, for which the State of Tamaulipas, or the Federal Government, or rather the Republic at the Federal Government, State or Federal, there is large, (for Government, State or Federal, there is none,) should be held responsible—responsible for a state of things that makes such an attack possible.

AFFAIRS IN NORTHERN MEXICO.

A Brownsville correspondent of the *True Delta*, writing under date of Oct. 5, says:

We have information of the defeat of MARQUEZ, twice on the same day, by the force of Gen. OGAZON, at the Bluffs of Muchitiliic, in the State of Jelisco, between Guadalajara and Tepic. MARQUEZ had three thousand men, and a reinforcement of one thousand came up with him on his retreat. The battle took place on the 10th of September. It will also inform you of the driving of VIDAURI from Neuvo Leon. Under the name of a Liberal, this man has been long known as a most cruel tyrant and bitter enemy of all foreigners, particularly Americans. He has amassed a property of some $500,000 while Governor, and can, no doubt, now retire and live in clover the rest of his life. So the disagreements among the the Liberals may be said to be at an end. (ZUAZUA left with VIDUARI), and their late success in the field will give them prestige and confidence.

P. S.—A private letter just received in Matamoras from ZACATECAS contradicts all the news of the victory of OGOZON over MARQUEZ, and declares that the latter has routed OGOZON, CORONADO and ROCHE. Believe which you will.

Child-Kidnapping.

ARREST OF DR. FARRAR, AND RECOVERY OF THE CHILD.

A letter from Dover, N. H., to the Boston *Traveller* gives the particulars of the arrest of Dr. FARRAR, whose abduction of his child from the custody of its mother was mentioned in a telegram some days since. Dr. FARRAR was captured at North Yarmouth, Mass., with the child in his custody; Both were immediately taken back to Dover, where (says the *Traveller's* correspondent) some three thousand people had gathered around the dépôt, greeting the Doctor with cries of "Lynch him! Lynch him!" "Down with him!" "Kill him!" Shouts, cheers, and other demonstrations of excitement greeted the presence, and had not the child been with him, which he was careful to keep as a protection, he would have been mobbed.

The mother, and her mother and other friends were waiting in a coach, and from the father at the command of the officer she received the child, amid the cheers of the crowd.

A MOTHER ABDUCTING HER CHILD FROM ITS GUARDIAN.

Another case is reported in the Boston papers, having occurred in that city on Thursday last. Mrs. FORD, of Fitchburgh, Mass., appeared before the Supreme Court, praying for a writ of *habeas corpus* to recover her niece, ELIZABETH B. TILESTON, whom she adopted at the age of fifteen months, but whom the child's mother has suddenly reclaimed by a forcible abduction. The *Traveller* of Saturday says: "We understand that Mrs. FORD, who is a wealthy widow lady, and has never had children of her own, is very much attached to the child, it having been given to her by its father, CHARLES TILESTON. She was in Boston on Thursday, and the little girl was on her way to or from school, when the mother and a companion came up in a covered carriage, and seizing the child, drove rapidly away. The child has been seen in Boston and West Roxbury since that time."

THE PLACES OF REGISTRY.

According to the Registry Act, the places appointed for voting in each electoral district are also to be the points where the electors are to apply to have their names enrolled. The following is the list as authorized by the Common Council:

FIRST WARD.

Dist.		Dist.	
1.	No. 32 Greenwich-st.	4.	No. 13 Cedar-st.
2.	No. 52 Greenwich-st.	5.	No. 101 Broad-st.
3.	No. 116 Greenwich-st.		

SECOND WARD.

Dist.		Dist.	
1.	No. 8 Theatre-alley.	2.	Burling-slip.

THIRD WARD.

Dist.		Dist.	
1.	No. 206 Fulton-st.	3.	No. 81 Warren-st.
2.	No. 45 Robinson-st.	4.	No. 3 Hudson-st.

FOURTH WARD.

Dist.		Dist.	
1.	No. 11 Jacob-st.	5	No. 45 James-st.
2.	Shakspeare Hotel.	6.	No. 51 Cherry-st.
3.	No. 18 New-Bowery.	7.	No. 63 Madison-st.
4.	No. 87 Cherry-st.		

FIFTH WARD.

Dist.		Dist.	
1.	No. 123 Franklin-st.	5.	No. 187 Duane-st.
2.	No. 24 White-st.	6.	No. 367 Greenwich-st.
3.	No. 33 Leonard-st.	7.	No. 74 Laight-st.
4.	No. 4 Beach-st.	8.	No. 472 Canal-st.

SIXTH WARD.

Dist.		Dist.	
1.	No. 10 Chambers-st.	6.	No. 7 Mulberry-st.
2.	Sixth Ward Hotel.	7.	No. 47 Bayard-st.
3.	No. 28 City Hall-place.	8.	No. 86 Elm-st.
4.	No. 123 Leonard-st.	9.	Atlantic Garden.
5.	No. 82 Centre-st.		

SEVENTH WARD.

Dist.		Dist.	
1.	No. 68 East Broadway.	6.	No. 19 Jefferson-st.
2.	No. 99 Madison-st.	7.	No. 328 Cherry-st.
3.	No. 173 Cherry-st.	8.	No. 628 Water-st.
4.	No. 99 Henry-st.	9.	Corner Gouverneur and Division sts.
5.	No. 200 Madison-st.		

EIGHTH WARD.

Dist.		Dist.	
1.	No. 64 Wooster-st.	7.	No. 141 Laurens-st.
2.	No. 66 Thompson-st.	8.	No. 144 Varick-st.
3.	No. 5 Clark-st.	9.	No. 181 Varick-st.
4.	No. 52 Dominick-st.	10.	No. 203 Varick-st.
5.	No. 490 Greenwich-st.	11.	No. 305 Spring-st.
6.	No. 142 Mercer-st.	12.	No. 113 Charlton-st.

NINTH WARD.

Dist.		Dist.	
1.	No. 672 Greenwich-st.	7.	No. 324th-st.
2.	No. 462 Hudson-st.	8.	Cor. 9th-av. and 13th-st.
3.	Bleecker Buildings.	9.	No. 18 4th-st.
4.	No. 12 Christopher-st.	10.	No. 4 Bethune-st.
5.	No. 15 7th-av.	11.	No. 96 Perry-st.
6.	No. 48 Hammond-st.	12.	No. 697 Greenwich-st.

TENTH WARD.

Dist.		Dist.	
1.	Tenth Ward Hotel.	4.	No. 52 Essex-st.
2.	No. 73 Allen-st.	5.	No. 50 Allen-st.
3.	No. 74 Ludlow-st.	6.	No. 29 Bowery.

ELEVENTH WARD.

Dist.		Dist.	
1.	No. 185 Stanton-st.	10.	No. 185 Lewis-st.
2.	No. 229 Stanton-st.	11.	No. 89 Avenue D.
3.	No. 273 Stanton-st.	12.	No. 215 6th-st.
4.	No. 90 Lewis-st.	13.	No. 343 8th-st.
5.	No. 79 Houston-st.	14.	No. 121 Avenue D.
6.	No. 6 Avenue C.	15.	No. 416 10th-st.
7.	No. 7 Avenue C.	16.	No. 388 10th-st.
8.	No. 249 3d-st.	17.	No. 13 Dry Dock.
9.	Union Hall.	18.	No. 199 Avenue C.

TWELFTH WARD.

Dist.		Dist.	
1.	P. McGann's, Bloomingdale-road, near 96th-st.	4.	Wm. Mansfield's, corner 124th-st and 3d-av.
2.	Jonathan Sutton's, 3d-av., bet. 89th & 90th sts.	5.	Cor. Manhattan-st and Broadway.
3.	Jas. McCusker', 116th-st., one door west of 3d-av.	6.	Cor. 158th-st. and 10th-av.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

Dist.		Dist.	
1.	No. 38 Suffolk-st.	5.	No. 7 Goerck-st.
2.	No. 30 Attorney-st.	6.	No. 34 Mangin-st.
3.	Cor. Broome and Pitt.	7.	No. 14 Suffolk-st.
4.	No. 111 Broome-st.		

FOURTEENTH WARD.

Dist.		Dist.	
1.	No. 129 Crosby-st.	6.	No. 174 Grand-st.
2.	No. 21 Prince-st.	7.	No. 200 Mott-st.
3.	No. 42 Prince-st.	8.	No. 83 Elizabeth-st.
4.	No. 179 Elizabeth-st.	9.	No. 145 Mott-st.
5.	No. 6 Marion-st.	10.	No. 41 Howard-st.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

Dist.		Dist.	
1.	No. 124 Amity-st.	6.	Meibaum's barber shop, No. 3 West 11th-st.
2.	N. E. cor. Sullivan and Bleecker sts.	7.	N. E. cor. Washington-place, in University.
3.	No. 191 Mercer-st.	8.	No. 70 Bleecker-st.
4.	No. 129 Waverley-place.	9.	No. 148 East 10th-st.
5.	No. 115 11th-st.	10.	No. 68 West 13th-st.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

Dist.		Dist.	
1.	No. 72 7th-av.	6.	No. 260 West 17th-st.
2.	No. 102 7th-av.	7.	No. 109 9th-av.
3.	No. 166 7th-av.	8.	No. 93 10th-av.
4.	No. 223 7th-av.	9.	No. 166 9th-av.
5.	No. 302 8th-av.	10.	No. 296 West 25th-st.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

Dist.		Dist.	
1.	Cor. Rivington & Bowery	10.	No. 147 1st-av.
2.	No. 382 Houston-st.	11.	No. 111 Avenue A.
3.	No. 182 Suffolk-st.	12.	No. 515 4th-st.
4.	No. 33 2d-av.	13.	No. 315 Houston-st.
5.	No. 5 6th-st.	14.	No. 268 East 13th-st.
6.	No. 4 Stuyvesant-st.	15.	No. 164 11th-st.
7.	No. 111 3d-av.	16.	No. 96 Avenue A.
8.	No. 208 East 13th-st.	17.	No. 137½ 3d-st.
9.	No. 208 1st-av.	18.	No. 186 2d-st.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

Dist.		Dist.	
1.	No. 238 6th-av.	8.	N.W. cor. 14th-st. & 1st-av
2.	No. 346 6th-av.	9.	No. 228 East 18th-st.
3.	No. 70½ West 24th-st.	10.	S.W. cor. 22d-st. & 2d-av.
4.	No. 130 3d-av.	11.	N.W. cor. 23d-st. & 1st-av.
5.	N.E. cor. 17th-st. & 3d-av.	12.	S.E. cor. 17th-st. & 1st-av.
6.	S. E. cor. 22d-st. & 3d-av.	13.	S.E. cor. 20th-st. & 1st-av.
7.	No. 313 3d-av.	14.	S.E. cor. 23d-st. & Ave. A.

NINETEENTH WARD.

Dist.		Dist.	
1.	No. 606 3d-av.—Eagan's	4.	At the Ramble, corner 71st-st. and 3d-av.
2.	No. 150 42d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.	5.	At Stacom's, corner 3d-av. and 85th-st.
3.	At Edw'd Parcell's, 61st-st., betw'n 1st & 2d avs.		

TWENTIETH WARD.

Dist.		Dist.	
1.	No. 296 West 27th-st.	8.	No. 188 West 28th-st.
2.	No. 310 West 29th-st.	9.	No. 278 Seventh-av.
3.	No. 337½ Tenth-av.	10.	No. 305 Seventh-av.
4.	No. 286 West 36th-st.	11.	No. 121 West 31st-st.
5.	No. 430 Tenth-av.	12.	No. 189 West 33d-st.
6.	No. 196 West 27th-st.	13.	No. 398 Seventh-av.
7.	No. 226 West 36th-st.	14.	No. 455 Seventh-av.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

Dist.		Dist.	
1.	No. 461 First-av.	7.	No. 744 Second-av.
2.	No. 391 Third-av.	8.	No. 554 Third-av.
3.	No. 492 Second-av.	9.	No. 472 Third-av.
4.	S.E. cor. 34th-st. & 2d-av.	10.	No. 445 Fourth-av.
5.	No. 566 Second-av.	11.	No. 380 Fourth-av.
6.	S.E. cor. 38th-st. & 2d-av.		

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

Dist.		Dist.	
1.	No. 624 8th-av., between 43d and 44th sts.	5.	East side 11th-av., between 48th and 49th sts.
2.	No. 161 West 46th-st., bet. 8th-av. & Broadway.	6.	No. 691 9th-av., between 52d and 53d sts.
3.	West side Broadway, between 52d and 53d sts.	7.	West side 7th-av., between 56th and 57th sts.
4.	No. 248 West 42d-st., between 9th and 10th avs.	8.	Southeast cor. 10th-av. and 79th-st.

PERSONAL.

List of Americans registered at the Banking Office of Lansing, Baldwin & Co., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris, from Sept. 22 to Sept. 29, 1859:

NEW-YORK.
J. P. Francis and wife,
L. L. Robinson,
Jno. D. Wendel,
W. M. Goodrich,
W. H. Dewitt,
Jas. Vandervoort,
P. Gansevoort and family,
H. S. Gansevoort,
E. D. Garesché,
H. J. Hale,
E. P. Griffin,
R. Douglas and wife.

PENNSYLVANIA.
W. P. Febridge,
P. S. Justice,
Dr. Woodhouse,
T. J. Meager.

VIRGINIA.
C. R. Grandy,
E. Carrington and wife.

SOUTH CAROLINA.
J. J. Petigrew,
G. B. Weston,
P. W. Fraser.

RHODE ISLAND.
M. B. Lockwood and wife,
E. S. Bradford.

MASSACHUSETTS.
Dr. S. A. Greene.

CALIFORNIA.
C. C. Gerberding and wife.

The Paris *Patrie's* story of the American Minister's entry into Pekin in a square box is generally discredited. The *Patrie* does not profess to have later Chinese news than other European journals, yet the very latest Hong Kong paper received—the *Friend of China* of Aug. 10—says that it was not then known whether Mr. WARD had reached Pekin or not. The journal in question says: "Some overture had been made by the Chinese auth

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Oct. 17, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 130 bbls. Ashes 28,000 bbls. Flour, 4,504 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Corn, 378 bushels Rye, 6,656 bushels Barley, 11,843 bushels Oats, 537 pkgs. Provisions, and 31 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 80 bbls. Pots at $5 25@$5 37½; and 40 bbls. Pearls at $5 31¼@$5 37½ ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales to-day, 150 bags Rio at 12c.@12¼c., and 38 bags Maracaibo at 13¼c.@13½c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been in moderate request, with sales of 1,000 bales, including Middling Upland at 11¼c., and other grades at proportionate rates, ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market opened quite firmly, but closed heavily to-day, for State and Western Flour. The heavy receipts have had the effect of lessening the disposition to buy freely, unless at reduced prices. Holders are generally anxious to sell, but do not evince any inclination to make such concessions as would satisfy the principal purchasers. We have heard of sales of 14,150 barrels, in lots, including superfine State at $4 62½@$4 70, chiefly at $4 65; extra State at $4 80@$4 95, chiefly at $4 85; superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $4 70@$4 80; extra Wisconsin at $4 85@$5; extra Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan at $4 90@$5 25; inferior extra Ohio at $5 15@$5 35; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 40@$5 60 ₱ bbl.

Unsound Flour	$3 50	@	$4 40
Superfine State	4 62½	@	4 70
Extra State	4 80	@	4 95
Superfine Western	4 70	@	4 80
Extra Wisconsin	4 85	@	5 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	4 90	@	5 25
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 15	@	5 35
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds.	5 40	@	5 60
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 65	@	5 75
Fancy Genesee	4 95	@	5 10
Extra Genesee	5 45	@	7 25
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 25	@	8 50
Extra Kentucky and Tennessee	5 40	@	8 75

Southern Flour is in lively request at former rates. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 3,850 bbls., in lots, at $5 35@$5 70 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, Brandywine, &c., and $5 75@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands ₱ bbl. Canadian is scarce and quiet; sales, to-day, 300 bbls. extra, in lots, chiefly at $5 30@$6 25 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is selling in lots at $3 70@$4 30 for fine and superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is less active at $4 05@$4 10 for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and $4 25@$4 30 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.: Puncheons of Brandywine are quoted at $20 25@$20 50 each.

GRAIN—Wheat is inactive. The available supply is limited, and the demand is restricted. Sales have been confined to 2,500 bushels, including choice white Ohio, at $1 42; choice amber Michigan, at $1 28; Red do. at $1 26; fair White Southern, at $1 35; and inferior Red do., at $1 15, ₱ bushel. Other sales were reported, including a boat-load of No. 1 Chicago Spring, for export,—but without reliable particulars. Corn is scarce and quiet; sales have been reported of 10,000 bushels, at $1 for mixed Western; 98c. for ordinary Yellow Northern; 99½c. for Yellow Jersey, in the slip; and $1 for Yellow Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye is in moderate demand at 88c.@90c. ₱ bushel. Sales, 1,800 bushels. Barley is depressed and lower. Sales 22,650 bushels fair to very good Canada East at 76c.@80c. ₱ bushel. Oats continue inactive, including Canada, at 43c.@44c.; Western at 43c.@44c., and State at 42½c.@43c. ₱ bushel.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more sought after, and sales have been made of 2,500 bbls., in lots, chiefly at $15 30@$15 37½ for inspected and uninspected Mess, here; $15 for (1,000 bbls.) Mess, deliverable, at the option of the seller, to the 15th of November; and $10 75 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue scarce and quiet, including Hams at 9¾c., and Shoulders at 8c. ₱ lb. Bacon rules dull and nominal. Lard is unaltered; sales to-day 500 tcs. and bbls. fair to choice, at 11c.@11¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is in request at former rates; sales 350 bbls., in lots, at $6@$8 50 for repacked Western Mess; $11 50@$12 for new extra Western Mess; $5@$5 50 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 50 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess, $18@$19 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams, $13@$17 ₱ bbl. Butter is inquired for at 15c.@21c. for State; 12c.@18c. for Ohio, ₱ lb. Cheese is in fair demand at from 7½c.@10½c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales to-day 270 tcs. at $3 25@$4 12½ ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 477 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 6¾c.@7¼c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, 400 bbls, at 29¾c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 600 bales Cotton, at 7-32d.@¼c. ₱ lb; 2,000 bbls. Flour, by steamer, at 2s. 1½d. ₱ bbl.; 5,000 bushels Wheat, in ships' bags, at 5d. ₱ bushel; 500 bbls. Resin and 200 bbls. Crude Turpentine, at 2s.; 200 boxes Cheese, at 25s.; 500 boxes do., by steamer, at 40s., and 29 hhds. Tallow, at 15s. For Hamburg, 150 bales Cotton, by steamer, at ¾c. ₱ lb. For Rotterdam, 500 bbls. Resin, at 3s.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER and teacher, by a lady who is competent to take charge of a well-ordered household; has had several years experience, and will present satisfactory reference for the necessary qualifications. Call or address, for three days, M. S., No. 21 Bond-st., corner of Livingston, Brooklyn.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS a situation as cook in a small private family; understands bread and biscuit baking; is a good game and pastry cook, and understands soups of all kinds; is willing to assist in washing. Best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 176 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART PROtestant girl to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing, or would do all the up-stairs work where there are but two in help. Has lived several years in her last place, where the best City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 28 3d-av., corner 9th-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RELIAble, faithful servant, highly recommended; is a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer; a very trustworthy, economical girl, not afraid of work and tries to please. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., near Hicks, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A MOST RESpectable Protestant woman; is a first-class laundress; has lived in the best of families; understands French fluting. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union Court, between 11th and 12th sts., University-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as nurse and seamstress, or to do light chamberwork; understands the care of a young baby; has five years' reference from her last place; neat and tidy in her habits. Can be seen for two days at No. 137 Sullivan-st., basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT and respectable young woman; she is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; makes excellent bread and biscuits; would not object to the housework of a small family. Best City references. Can be seen at No. 23 State-st., Brooklyn, (Mrs. McCannah's, second floor.)

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to do chamberwork, washing and ironing, or chamberwork and sewing; best City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 36 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

WANTED—BY AN EXCELLENT LAUNDRESS, a situation in a private family; she understands all kinds of fine washing and French fluting; has the best of City reference from her last employer's. Call for two days at No. 11 Union Court, near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-class cook, who understands meat in all its perfection, and pastries of all kinds. Reference from her last place. Call at No. 188 8th-av., corner 41st-st.; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress; five years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 207 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A WOMAN, AS first-class cook; has the best of City reference; has no objection in assisting in the washing. Apply at No. 135 Amity-st., between 6th-av. and McDougal-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, nurse or seamstress; is of kind disposition, willing and obliging. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation; is a good cook and baker; is also a good washer and ironer; is willing to work, and no objection to the country; the best of reference. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A LADY QUALIFIED TO TAKE THE supervision of a family, and accustomed to the care of children, desires a situation. The family of a widower with children preferred. Address L. S., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A LADY WANTS SITUATION AS good plain cook; would assist with the washing and ironing; best of City reference. Call at No. 121 10th-st., between University-place and Broadway, for two days.

WANTED—THE UNDERSIGNED WISHES A situation as chambermaid and to take care of children, in a respectable Protestant family. Inquire at No. 15 High-st., Brooklyn, (next door to Milnes' plumbing establishment,) first floor. ALICE MATHEWS.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A situation as nurse and seamstress, can take entire charge of an infant; or as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG SCOTCH woman desires a situation as chambermaid and do plain sewing; has no objection to do the fine washing; best of City reference as to character and capability. Call at No. 73 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as a regular chambermaid, or as waitress; best of City references from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 96 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE widow, to do general housework; wishes a home for herself and child more than wages; good references given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 149 West 27th-st., first floor, Room No. 3.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as chambermaid and waiter; understands her business well; has good City references. Call at No. 125 West 24th-st.; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD PLAIN cook by a middle-aged Protestant woman; will assist in the washing and ironing; has seven years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 91 East 16th-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid only; best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 67 20th-st., a few doors from 6th-av., in the candy-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT woman, as good cook. Good City reference can be given. Call at No. 120 East 20th-st., near 3d-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A MOST WILLING AND OBLIGing young woman, a situation; is a good baker of bread, biscuits, meats, &c., and an excellent washer and ironer. A neat young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and waiting, or seamstress and nurse. Both would do housework separate. No objection to country. Best City reference. Call at No. 510 Broadway, third floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RECOMMENDED Protestant young woman, a situation to travel with a family as nurse, or in any capacity where she could make herself useful; is willing to remain in the family permanent; understands all kinds of housework, as best City reference can show; South preferred. Call at No. 510 Broadway, third floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman as seamstress; understands embroidery and all kinds of family sewing; has no objection to take charge of a few grown children, and cut and fit their dresses in the neatest style, or would do light chamberwork. Operates Grover & Baker's sewing-machine. Best reference given. Call at No. 74 Washington-st., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to do chamberwork, and assist with the washing; has no objections to waiting or the care of growing children. Can be seen for two days from 9 to 4 o'clock, at No. 278 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts., in the store. Has the best of City reference from her last place.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or has chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing; is fully competent to do both; the best of City reference can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 361 2d-av., between 22d and 23d sts., over the fancy-store, third story, back room.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as first-rate cook, in a small private family; is a good baker of bread and pastry; would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 77 West 27th st., between 6th and 7th avs., 2d floor, back room; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL of 17, to take care of children; is a neat sewer; is kind and attentive to children; understands the care of young children; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call or address No. 177 East 24th-st., near 1st-av., third floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress, by a young English Protestant girl who perfectly understands her businsss; has the best City reference. Apply at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress; takes charge of the silver and dining-room; or as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; wages from $6 to $7. Best of City reference given. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and to take care of children, or do fine washing and ironing; can give six years' reference from her last situation. Apply at No. 121 New-Canal-st., third floor. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AND INTELLIgent Protestant young woman a situation to wait on a lady going to Europe; no objections to the care of children or an invalid. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 220 West 30th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A RESpectable woman, who thoroughly understands her business; is capable of taking entire charge of the kitchen. Best of reference given. Apply at No. 176 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITuation as cook, washer and ironer, in the City or country, South Brooklyn preferred. Good references given. Can be seen for two days at No. 238 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, TIDY girl as chambermaid and to take care of children; best of reference from her last place can be given. Call at No. 124 Clinton-place, 8th-st., near 6th-av., the first floor up-stairs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a Protestant, as chambermaid and waitress, in a private family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days, at No. 85 East 15th-st., in the store, between 3d and 4th av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as nurse; is fully competent to take charge of a baby from infancy; is a good plain sewer; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 85 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as waitress in a private family; can give the best of City references if required; has lived in the best of families. Call at No. 177 East 12th-st., near 2d-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY TWO EFFICIENT AND RESPECTable girls, situations; one as plain cook, or general houseworker; the other as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and waiter; references unexceptionable. Inquire of Mr. Wallace, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as waitress in a private family. Best of City references can be given. Apply at No. 4 Garden-row, 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as chambermaid and waiter. Has the best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 425 6th-av., between 25th and 26th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as seamstress, understands dressmaking, but would have no objection to assist in a nursery. Call at No. 73 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook, washer and ironer, or chamberwork and waiting. Can be seen for two days at No. 123 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A GOOD COOK, and to wash and iron, by a very competent girl, with good City reference. Call at No. 69 6th-av., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as lady's maid; can do all kind of family sewing; would assist in light chamberwork; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 61 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as chambermaid and waitress. Apply at No. 104 East 18th-st., the residence of her present employers, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS OR cook by a respectable young woman, who can give first-class reference from her last place. Apply at No. 51 Charles-st., corner of 4th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as laundress; has the best of City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 160 7th-av., near 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid and waiter, and to assist in washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Call, for 2 days, at No. 203 West 26th-st., first floor.

WANTED.—A WELSH PROTESTANT GIRL wants a situation as chambermaid and assist with the washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at No. 84 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A STEADY ACTIVE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as thorough meat and pastry cook makes the best of bread and preserves in every variety, is careful and attentive. Call at No. 129 Waverly-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN EFFICIENT young Scotch girl, as first-rate cook; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing. Has good City references. Call at No. 63 West 20th-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to do cooking, washing and ironing; has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 105 West 26th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as laundress: has no objection to do chamberwork and fine washing. Good City references. Apply at No. 176 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and plain sewing. Apply at her present employer's, No. 15 5th-av., next door to the Brevoort House.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as laundress in a private family; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 74 Charles-st., between 4th and Bleecker sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman, to do chamberwork and fine washing; has good City reference. Call at No. 54 University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chambermaid; has no objections to assist in washing. Call at No. 483 2d-av., corner of 30th-st., top floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as chambermaid and seamstress or waiter. Best City reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 131 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, as chambermaid or waiter, and to assist in light washing, if required. Can be seen for two days, at No. 471 8th-av., between 34th and 35th sts.

WANTED—TO TAKE THE WASHING AND IRONing of a few families, or washing by the dozen, at her own house, by a respectable woman who will give the best of reference for honesty and ability. Apply at No. 94 33d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

MATRON OR HOUSEKEEPER.—A WIDOW lady of capability and experience would like a situation as matron in a boarding-school or seminary, or as housekeeper or seamstress; is fully qualified to discharge the duties of either of the above situations. Unexceptionable testimonials given. Can be seen between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., at No. 2 8th-av.

A YOUNG LADY, OF THE HIGHEST respectability, desires a situation as companion to a lady, or governess for children; or would accept a situation as house-keeper; south or west preferred; salary no object; references exchanged. Address MISS KATE LEE, Hudson, Columbia Co., N. Y.

UNE JEUNE PERSONNE FRANCAISE, avec de bonne recommendations, desire trouver une place pour prendre soin d'un ou deux enfans; pour leur enseigner sa langue et le piano. S'adresser, de 11 a 4 heures à No. 83 East 13th-st.

DRESSMAKING.—A LADY WHO UNDERstands dressmaking and making up ladies' and children's clothes on sewing machines, wishes a situation out South; has a sewing machine of her own. Address L. S., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

ALL FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS—German, Irish, Scotch, English, &c.—Call at the late Institute and Home for Domestics, No. 13 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has abundance of civil, capable help to suit all, at moderate wages. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

GOOD FEMALE AND MALE FRENCH, German and other servants, at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; also, first-class French and other cooks. French and German languages spoken. A lady in attendance

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 92 EAST FIFTEENTH-st., first house east of 3d-av., (his only office,) are some very desirable servants awaiting situations.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, MARried, without family, a situation as gardener; understands his business; or as groom and coachman in a private family; understands the care and treatment of horses in all their different branches, and is a capital driver. Also, by the woman, as cook, washer and ironer in the same family. Have good reference, if required. Can be seen at the seed-store, No. 9 John-st., or a letter addressed to W. P., will be attended to for three days.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE MAN and wife (no incumbrance); the man a situation as coachman and gardener or groom; understands his business perfectly; has the best City reference. His wife wants a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or general housewoker; reference from first class families. Both wish to go together; no objection to City or country; wages moderate. Call at No. 510 Broadway, third floor, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a respectable Protestant man who perfectly understands the treatment of horses; is a most competent groom and steady driver; has 13 years' experience in the care and treatment of horses; is perfectly sober and trustworthy, as his testimonials will fully prove from his last employers in this City. Address Y. Z., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young man a situation as coachman, fully competent to take charge of first-class horses, with their appurtenances, &c.; can produce first-class testimonials from his two last employers; can be seen for two days. Address A. C., Box No. 217 *Times* Office, or apply at No. 124 West 32d-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN A private family, by a sober, steady man of long experience and who perfectly understands his business, the care and management of horses. Has good City reference, and has no objection to the country. Address W. R., for two days, No. 244 Mercer-st., Mr. Burke's livery stable, or D., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a steady, active man, who perfectly understands his business in every respect, and is a careful driver; he understands the care and proper treatment of horses; he has the best of recommendation from his late employer. Call at No. 73 West 15th-street, in the rear, for W. B.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER, GROOM, or coachman, (the country preferred,) by a single man, (aged 26) who has all the necessary experience in the care and management of horses, &c.; would make himself generally useful, if required; best of City reference given. Address N. M. B., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A Protestant German young man, married, without children; has the best of recommendations as to capability, &c.; has worked for the last five years at the market garden business. Address JOHN, at seed-store No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A competent man, who thoroughly understands the business in all its branches, and has the best of reference from his last place; can be seen for two days if not suited, at John J. Morris's Grocery, corner 12th-st. and University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a sober, industrious man, who perfectly understands the care and management of horses, harness and carriages; has been living seven years in his last place in the City; is also a good driver, and has the best City references. Address L. D., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE man, as waiter in a private family; he understands his business perfectly, and can give satisfactory City reference; is a Protestant and single. Can be seen for three days at No. 826 Broadway, corner 12th-st., or address M. G.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a single young man of sober, steady and industrious habits; is a good groom and careful driver, and can come well recommended for the same. Please call on, or address P. F., in care of P. Trainor, Harness Maker, No. 654 Broadway, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced private waiter, (Protestant,) accustomed to all the duties of a first-rate family, the care of furniture, silver, marketing, also cooking. Has good City references. Address corner of 20th-st. and 4th-av., in the confectioner's, for two days.

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a man of long experience in Europe and this country; is a steady, careful driver; has served 7 years in last place; will be highly recommended. Address L. D., Box No. 191 *Times* Office, or No. 6 East 31st-st., two doors from 5th-avenue.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A gentleman for his man, who he is parting from, having no further use for him; he is faithful and reliable, and will be found fully competent in all respects; a single man; location no object. Inquire of A. B. CLARKE, Nos. 92 and 94 Liberty-st., any day this week.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN HAVING HAD SIX years' experience in a country grocery store, desires a situation in the grocery business; is able and willing to work; no objection to going South or West; satisfactory reference given. Address INDUSTRY, Westchester, Westchester County, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A respectable young man, who understands the care and management of horses, and is a careful driver. Can produce the best City reference as to honesty, sobriety and capability for the last eight years. Address T. C., Box No. 144 *Times* Office, for Monday and Tuesday.

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman, by a Protestant man; thoroughly understands his business; has good reference, and would make himself generally useful; has no objection to the country. Address C. J., Box No. 209, *Times* Office, for 2 days.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT BY AN ACTIVE AND respectable young man from the country; is well acquainted with gardening, grooming, driving and the care of stock. Is highly recommended from last place. A note to J. M., Box No. 210 *Times* Office, will meet prompt attention.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY an Englishman of many years' experience; can produce the best of recommendations; no objection to go to any part of the world. Address for three days T. J. C., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A GOOD, PRACTIcal man, as gardener; is unmarried; understands grapes, greenhouse plants, flower and vegetable gardening, and the laying out of grounds. Apply to S. W. G., at A. Read's seed-store, No. 807 Broadway.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION IN A PRIvate family by a young man, who perfectly understands his business, and has the best of City reference from his last employers. No objection to the country. Address WAITER, Box No. 201 *Times* Office, for 2 days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, 19 YEARS OF age, a situation as apprentice to the house carpenter's trade; wishes to engage with some person in a small town for one or two years. Best references given. Address A. W. C., Box No. 3,850, N. Y. Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS MOLDER AT light work, in an iron foundry, where steady employment will be given, by a person who has had seventeen years' experience as such. Application may be made on Friday, 21st inst., at No. 139 Goerck-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A RESPECTABLE man and wife; the man as coachman or gardener; the wife as first-rate cook, chambermaid or waitress, or laundress. Both are Protestants. The best of references. Address JAMES, Box No. 198 *Times* Office, for 2 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A single man of sober and industrious habits; can come well recommended from his last, as well as from his former employers, for the same. Address P. F., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman, by a respectable young man; understands his business; has no objection to make himself useful; can give good recommendation. Address S. D., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman; perfectly understands his business; will make himself generally useful; no objection to City or country. Direct for two days to J. P., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN JUST disengaged as first waiter in a private family; any gentleman requiring such will find him satisfactory. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 883 Broadway; inquire for W. A.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT MAN OF RESPECTability wants a situation as coachman in a private family; is a competent city driver; has the best city reference as to capability, honesty and sobriety. Apply for two days at Mr. Campbell's saddlery, No. 50 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER. THE applicant has a wife, but no other family; no objection to taking charge of a farm; can give the best of reference. Direct to GARDENER, Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a man of repectability and experience; has been four and a half years in his recent situation. Apply to or address R. B., at Mr. Disney's, No. 125 4th-av.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT AS COLLECTOR OR light porter, by a middle-aged married man, having the very best City references. Address MURRAY, Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER OR GARdener, by a Protestant German. Good reference for industry and ability. Apply at No. 218 37th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a respectable man, who fully understands his business; can produce the best City reference as to character and capability. Address, M. C., Box 167 *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER; CAN work on a farm and take charge of horses if required. Address J. M. D., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

TO YOUTHS.—WANTED, IN A SELECT School, a youth from 16 to 19 years of age, who has a good elementary English education and is a good penman, to keep the records of the institution, &c. For his services he will receive instruction in any branches taught—Latin, Greek, modern languages, higher English, &c., &c. This is a good opportunity for any one wishing to become a teacher. Address MAGISTER, Box No. 162 *Times* Office, giving full address and references.

WANTED—TO GO A SHORT DISTANCE OUT OF Brooklyn, a well-recommended girl, as seamstress and child's nurse; one who sews neatly, or an American lady who would sew and assist in the care of the children, and would be considered one of the family. Inquire at No. 295 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, from 9 to 3 o'clock.

WANTED—A RELIABLE COMPETENT WOMAN to do the cooking, washing and ironing in a small family (two persons) on Staten Island. None without good City reference need apply, at No. 2 West 36th-st., southwest corner 5th-av. Apply only to-day.

WANTED—A GOOD FARM-LABORER, TO GO IN the country. Apply at No. 45 Fulton-st., New-York, before 3 o'clock. References required.

WANTED—A TINSMITH, ONE WHO THOroughly understands his business. Apply at No. 455 6th-av.

WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY, A PROTESTant woman, to cook and wash, having good City reference. Apply at No. 151 Madison-av.

WANTED—A NURSE TO TAKE CHARGE OF two children, one an infant; must be a Protestant, well recommended, capable and willing; family live an hour's ride from the City. Address, with name and references, Box No. 831 Post-office.

BOY WANTED—ABOUT FIFTEEN YEARS OF age, who resides with his parents, is not afraid of work, and can give good references as to honesty, industry, &c.; salary, $75 the first year. Address M. & Y., Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

BOY WANTED.—WANTED, A SMART, ACTIVE boy, as clerk in a wholesale stationery store. Address STATIONER, Post-office, stating age, reference, &c., &c.

A. T. STEWART & CO. WANT A FEW carpet upholsterers to work by the piece or month. Liberal wages will be paid.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

OPERATOR WANTED—ON HOWE'S CYLINder Machine, for Leather work, at F. STEVENS' Factory, Nos. 254 and 256 27th-st., near 9th-av.

HOTELS.

FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL,
ON 5TH AV.,
AT THE INTERSECTION OF BROADWAY, OPPOSITE MADISON-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.

TO BE OPENED AUG. 23, 1859.

This location is the most desirable of any in this great Metropolis, being the most healthy, delightful, and central in the City, and very near and convenient to the Hudson River and Boston Railroad depôts.

The entire arrangements of the establishment are the result of mature study and experience, and render it the most comfortable and home-like hotel in the world.

All the improvements that comfort and convenience have suggested have been introduced.

Every precaution has been taken, during construction, to secure the positive safety of guests from the dangers of conflagration. Subdivision double brick walls extend from the rock foundation to the roof. All of the floors are double, and are separated by a layer of cement, making the entire structure fireproof.

Among other important improvements, in addition to the usual stairways, a vertical railway is nearly completed to convey guests from the first to upper floors, upon a plan which admits of no possibility of accident.

Lofty, spacious and continuous corridors, forming a promenade of eight hundred feet upon each of the six stories, give light and air, in the highest degree, to every apartment.

A liberal space has been appropriated to public drawing-rooms and parlors, connecting which and the dining-rooms there is a grand promenade hall. Suites of spacious parlors, chambers and dressing-rooms, with all the modern conveniences, have been especially designed for the comfort of families, traveling parties and single gentlemen.

An exchange, containing the journals of the day, and all the conveniences for commercial intercourse and business, has been added to the many other features of the Hotel, and there is a telegraph office connecting with all parts of the country.

Billiard and chess rooms of the most approved style and appointments, are provided for the use of guests and the public.

The furniture, and every article of use in the establishment has been expressly designed and manufactured for the FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL.

All communications for apartments, or upon any business connected with the house, please direct to "FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL," in order to insure immediate attention.

The entire organization of this Hotel has been under the direction of Mr. PARAN STEVENS, Proprietor of Revere and Tremont Houses in Boston, and Battle and Point Clear Houses in Mobile, and will be conducted by Your obedient servants,
HITCHCOCK, DARLING & CO.

PARAN STEVENS.
A. B. DARLING.
HIRAM HITCHCOCK.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY IN 21ST-ST., near 6th-av., can accommodate a gentleman and wife with board, and a large, well-furnished front room, and smaller room connecting, on second floor. House is modern, with gas, hot and cold water, and heated throughout. References exchanged. Address L. W., Box No. 111, *Times* Office.

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Two or three gentlemen can be accommodated with board and pleasant double or single rooms, in a small family, where there are only a few boarders, at No. 18 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights, between Fulton and Wall st. Ferries.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN AND THEIR WIVES or single gentlemen can be accommodated with board at Nos. 161 and 163 Hudson-st., opposite St. John's Park. None but permanent boarders need apply. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN wishing newly furnished rooms, with or without partial board in a private family, (house in 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.,) will address Box No. 3,236, Post-office

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND bedroom may be obtained at MRS. AUSTIN'S, No. 78 East 14th-st., near Union Square; also single rooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—FAMILIES OR SINGLE GENTLEmen can obtain desirable rooms with board at No. 199 10th-st.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen.
E. BOUTON.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALL PRIvate family with no other boarders, will let, with board, to an agreeable gentleman and wife, a couple of nicely furnished rooms, on the second floor. House is new, contains all modern improvements, and is pleasantly located in Sackett-st., near the cars, or within six minutes' walk of the ferry. Address C. A., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMILy can accommodate a gentleman and wife with a handsome suite of front rooms, on second floor; also, a single gentleman with front rooom, on third floor; location good; three minutes' walk to Wall-st. or South Ferries; references exchanged. Apply at No. 66 State-st., fourth door from Henry-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife can be accommodated with board and a large well-furnished front room and bedroom connecting, on second floor, in a small private family, by applying at No. 64 West Warren-st., between Henry and Clinton sts. Location convenient to Wall-st. and South ferries. Unexceptionable references given and required.

BOARD NEAR UNION-SQUARE.—A FRONT parlor and bedroom on the first floor, furnished, may be had by a gentleman and his wife, with board, for the Winter. The house has all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 46 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A LADY, THREE children and nurse; ages 5, 7 and 12 years. Two rooms and store room for the Winter, commencing on the 1st of November, between 2d and 6th ave., 8th and 36th sts. Address J. R., Box No. 132 *Times* Office. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—DESIRABLE ROOMS with board, for a family or single gentlemen, may be obtained at No. 98 Clark-st.;

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address, for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 5 cents for single copies.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Midsummer Night's Dream.

WINTER GARDEN—Dot.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Fast Men of the Olden Time—Bathing.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—New-York and Brooklyn; Or, The Poor Sewing Girl—Carlmilhan, Or, The Spirit of the Wreck.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon: Black-eyed Susan—Evening: Out of the Depths—Soiree Dansante.

THEATRE FRANÇAIS—Les Femmes Qui Pleurent—Brutus Lache Cæsar—Don Juan d'Autriche.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—No. 444 Broadway—Ethiopian Entertainments.

PALACE GARDEN—Fair of the American Institute.

HOPE CHAPEL—Waugh's Italia.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—English and French Paintings.

INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION—Exhibition of Paintings.

PICTURE GALLERY—Whitlock's, No. 306 Canal-street—Free admission.

PICTURE GALLERY—No. 768 Broadway—Washington Resigning his Command of the American Army.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A threatening insurrection has broken out at Harper's Ferry, for which no sufficient reason has, as yet, been assigned. A band, said to be composed of negroes and white men, numbering two hundred and fifty, on Saturday night seized the bridge and took possession of the Government arsenal, which is located at Harper's Ferry. The express train, going east, was twice fired into and the assistant baggage-master is said to have been killed, while one of the baggage-masters, in attempting to cross the bridge, was seized by the insurgents and put in confinement. The streets of the town had been barricaded and were said to be in the possession of the originators of the revolt. Government troops had been sent on from Washington to quell the disturbance, and those in the immediate neighborhood had also been called out. Some considered the movement as originatlng with the Abolitionists, while others looked upon it as an attempt to get possession of the funds in the Government pay-house, a large amount having been recently deposited there.

Touching the recent fillibuster attempt at New-Orleans, interesting information is given in another column. The statement, which comes from sources apparently entitled to credit, also explains the hitherto mysterious connection of the steamer *Philadelphia*, of the United States mail line, with the fillibusters. It appears that a large quantity of arms and munitions intended for Walker's expedition against Nicaragua, together with several boats to be used for transporting the fillibusters up the Colorado branch of the San Juan River, were shipped on board the *Philadelphia* from this port; that these arms and munitions were retained on board the steamer after the rest of her cargo had been discharged, at New-Orleans, and that she was destined to convey Walker and his men to Nicaragua. Notwithstanding the searches made by the Collector of that port and the United States Marshal failed to develop the existence of these arms, it is alleged that they are still on board of the steamer, and that it is the intention of Walker and his men to depart in her on the 20th instant for Nicaragua. The *Philadelphia* and *Empire City*, it is understood, are to constitute the line for carrying the mail from New-Orleans to Aspinwall. Whether either of them is to be used meantime to land the fillibusters at San Juan del Norte while she is passing that point on her way to Aspinwall is a question to be decided.

The steamship *Hammonia* brings us from Southampton English advices to Oct. 4. The dates are not so late as those forwarded by telegraph from Father Point; but we find several matters of interest in our files. The leading article of the London *Times* upon the San Juan affair, and a letter of Kossuth in regard to Hungary, as affected by the arrangements of Villafranca, are of special moment.

The Episcopal General Convention, in session at Richmond, yesterday voted to hold their next session in this City. They also determined to extend their sphere of missionary labor in China and Japan, and rejected a resolution calling on the President to memorialize the Spanish Government with reference to religious liberty in Cuba.

Our streets were enlivened yesterday by the Second Triennial Parade of the New-York Fire Department. There were 7,000 men, with 130 engines, in the procession. The streets through which it passed were thronged with spectators.

Justice Ingraham, of the Supreme Court, has denied the motion lately made before him, to require the Receiver of the Erie Railroad Company to pay Messrs. Pepoon, Nazro & Co. in advance of all the other creditors of the Company. In the Court of Oyer and Terminer Judge Roosevelt caused an order to be entered for the issue of a Commission to Mobile and California, for the examination of witnesses in the case of Macdonald, charged with the murder of Virginia Stewart. Mr. D. D. Field argued at considerable length his motion, proposed some weeks since, for a new trial in the case of Quimbo Appo, the Chinaman, convicted and sentenced to execution, for the murder of his landlady, Mary Fletcher. The Court reserved its decision.

The Stock Market yesterday opened dull, and prices fell off a fraction; but, as Stocks were not offered freely, the bidding was better in the afternoon, and closed 80½ for New-York Central and 121 for Panama. The shares and bonds of the Erie Company were in better demand. State Stocks steady. The Bank returns in the afternoon showed much steadiness of movement in the Money Market. Demand loans rather cheaper, and discounts easy. The Foreign Exchanges were held for the advance noticed at the close of last week, but, at the close of business hours, the Bankers reported few sales at the extreme rate of 110¼ on London. Southern Bank bills, 110@109⅞ ₱ cent., sales.

Of Flour, there were received 26,969 bbls., and sold 18,300 bbls. Prices opened quite firmly, but closed languidly. Wheat and Corn were sparingly purchased. Barley was more active, at, however, reduced rates. The movements in Groceries were restricted. Provisions were in fair demand. Pork was firmer. Hay was inquired for, as were likewise Hops, Fish, Oils, Rice and Whisky. A moderate business was transacted in Cotton, at former quotations. The freight engagements for Liverpool were more extensive.

Emigrant Swindlers Protected by the Courts.—It seems, from our police reports, that the notorious emigrant swindler Enright, has been again complained of by some of his victims. Three German emigrants, strangers of course, and ignorant alike of our manners and our language, fell into his hands a day or two since, and were robbed, first of $35 for tickets by the ship *Australia*, and then of $5 25 *each*, for a night's lodging, breakfast and tea. Enright was arrested on Saturday—but his case was put over until yesterday, when the *Australia* was expected to sail. Yesterday it was again put over until to-day—when the witnesses against him will probably be out of the way—and he will of necessity be discharged.

Some months since, a poor German who was robbed by this man, complained of him, and was put in prison as a witness; since then, he has become a maniac, and the trial, of course, falls through.

It is now some years since this Enright commenced his business of robbing emigrants. If he had waylaid them at the corner of the streets, knocked them down and plundered their pockets, he could not have carried on a more systematic robbery than he has done. Yet he has been protected in it by the shameful inefficiency of our courts of justice, which has been, in result, if not in intention, equivalent to a direct complicity. Over and over again has he been arrested; but in every case the trial has been so deferred as to insure the absence of witnesses, and thus secure him complete impunity. It is about time this farce had an end.

Registry Day.

To-day—"Tuesday three weeks preceding the general election"—at 9 o'clock, the Registrars are to meet at the polling place in each election district to register the names of citizens entitled to vote on the 8th of November. In another column we publish the places where the polls are to be held. Every legal voter who cares a copper for the purity of the ballot-box, or the integrity of the Government he lives under, should turn aside from his usual business long enough to see that his name is recorded on the registry. This involves the trouble of studying out from the list of polling-places the one at which he is entitled to cast his ballot—a task that can be accomplished by sitting, paper in hand, five minutes longer than usual over one's cup of fragrant chickory, and, in addition, the annoyance of walking into the dirtiest corner of his neighborhood some time during Tuesday or Wednesday, personally to confront the model Inspectors, and prefer the request to be entered on the roll. The Board of Registration has power to sit two days to make out the lists, provided that at the last general election there were over four hundred votes cast in the district. Generally it would be safe to presume that no Board would finish its work in one day when there was a possibility of obtaining pay for sitting two days. But if so immaculate a Board as the Supervisors, for a party purpose, would expose themselves to the contempt of all fair men in the State, it is not inconceivable that the creatures of their making should forego a day's honest wages for the sake of carrying out the work as it was begun. Hence, it will not be safe to trust in any instance to the chances of a second day's session. True, it is not absolutely essential that every voter should personally see that his right is insured him, but such is his safest course, unless a trusty friend of his own politics undertakes to see for him that his name is on the record.

But the outrageous behaviour of an accidental majority of the Supervisors has entailed a special duty upon special parties. Of the 609 Registrars of their appointment, 520 are Democrats; hence Republicans should be particularly on guard to-day. Sixty-eight of said Registrars are directly interested in the liquor-trade; hence men who imagine there are other interests as sacred as the rum-trade should be on hand at the polls to-day. Sixty-two of them are City officers; hence tax-payers should be present, and see that the balance of their property is not to-day sold out to the swindlers that infest the City-Hall. Thirty are in the Custom House; hence all men who are not prepared to succumb utterly to Federal dictation should be punctually at the places of registry. Fifty are not in the Directory, and thirty-four for anything that the Directory discovers, are chevaliers of industry; hence men who have homes, and working men, should stand by for the protection of their hearthstones, and the honor of industry. There are numberless strikers, shoulder-hitters and rowdies among them; hence all honest, orderly, peace-loving men, should sacrifice a portion of the day for the sake of law and liberty. The most important part of the heavy work of the November election will be over to-morrow night.

The Firemen's Parade.

The firemen yesterday enjoyed their triennial show, and are by this time either talking it over, or endeavoring to shake off its effects. The muster was large, the procession imposing, the weather better than it promised to be in the morning; the men were apparently in good trim and good spirits, and their female admirers, on the sidewalks and in the windows, were as numerous and enthusiastic as the most inflammable fireman could possibly desire. None of the accessories which give *éclat* to such pageants were wanting. Flowers, music, express horses, crowds of expectant stages, carts, wagons and cars, all helped to swell the triumph. The streets were blocked up and impeded fully as much as any quencher of conflagrations could expect, and the loud grumblings of people whose business movements were obstructed by the throng, testified to the weight of the sacrifices which New-York makes, in honor of the brave battalions who defend her against the most insidious of all the dangers to which a great City is exposed.

It is certainly a somewhat serious matter to have the leading thoroughfares of a great commercial metropolis blocked up, as ours were the greater part of yesterday, by the marching and countermarching of six thousand men, engaged, as everybody knew, in the single business of amusing themselves and showing off their engines. We can hardly feel surprised if a good many people to whom minutes are gold, looked on with some impatience at the slow defile of the gaudy throng. But we must remind the testy portion of the public, that what they witnessed yesterday is the only recompense which those 6,000 men receive for keeping watch and ward, night and day, in all seasons, in all weathers, over the lives and properties of nearly a million of souls.

A fireman's duties, as far as hardships, exposure to the elements, and loss of sleep go, are quite as arduous as those of the soldier in that comparatively limited portion of his career which he passes in active service in the field; but, unlike the soldier's, they are mostly performed in darkness, without witnesses, without *éclat*, without glory. The only spectators of the alarms, the struggles, the gallantry and devotion of the men by whom some of us are nightly saved from being burnt in our beds, are the "runners," scamps, rowdies and thieves, whom choice or want of funds drives into passing the hours of night in the streets. And yet they are always as ready, as alert, as devoted, as if a grand stand were erected in front of every fire, and half the ladies in the City looked down from it with approving eyes upon the knights of the "machine," of the hose, and of the hooks and ladders. In the wildest storm as well as in the brightest moonlight, we have only to set fire to our bed curtains, or upset a camphene lamp upon a bundle of shavings, to have our house assailed as boldly and stormed as impetuously, as if a whole army were looking on in broad daylight, and an Emperor waiting, with a bag of crosses and a paper of pins, to decorate the survivors of the forlorn hope. We must say that as long as we lie down snugly in our beds, and sleep as soundly as if a house were never b... came down from a fourth story window on a rope-ladder in his shirt, and let these firemen watch over our slumbers, the very least we can do for them once in three years, is to close the streets, and let them march through with fiddle, fife and drum in all the pomp and circumstance they can muster. The duties they do must be done by somebody, and the more of such duties, in a free country, are done for glory, and not for money, the better for all concerned. It is well to have men serve their fellows and sacrifice their ease for the mere honor of the thing, even if they now and then mar their glory by small disorders. There is nothing in these times of which there is so much danger as the decay of public spirit. One class of the community has already made itself tolerably remarkable for strict attention to its private affairs, and its strict neglect of the affairs of the community at large. We are glad, for our part, that such institutions as fire companies and military companies keep the classes less favored by fortune, in mind of the existence of such a body in the State, and of its claims on those who live under its laws, and share in its prosperity. The Fire Department of this City might be a great deal better than it is; the companies might be less of political clubs than they are, with great advantage to everybody; they might be more orderly in their behavior, fight less, drink less, and have a less numerous following of outside blackguards, and the service and the public would profit by it immensely. But we are glad to say that on these very points they compare admirably with their *confrères* in other cities, and we believe are improving. Taken for all in all, however, we prefer the occasional excesses of the quick, eager, interested volunteer, to the sordid order of the mere hireling. Everything that lifts a man out of his own petty cares, even once a month, and brings his connection with his city or his country prominently before his eyes, is a great gain for the nation which owns and applauds him. But devotion of this sort can only be stimulated by public *fêtes*, by marches, processions, and the gaze of admiring crowds. Nobody will work for us or die for us in the dark. We must now and then drag our heroes out of their obscurity, and pat them on the backs, or they will be our heroes no longer.

Repenting Richmond County.

The people of Richmond County seem disposed, at this late hour, to wash their hands of the incendiarism with which, for two or three years back, they have been ruddy and stained. The Democrats are largely in the majority on the Island, so that a revolution within the Democratic organization of the County is equivalent to a change of policy on the part of the people. At their late Conventions Judge Metcalf, whose famous decisions covered the arson of the hospitals with the protecting mantle of law, was refused a renomination for County Judge, and a Conservative was named in his place. Mr. Degroot, the late popular incumbent of the District Attorney's Office, was set aside for Mr. Winants, a Conservative. Most significant of all, the Hon. Robert Christie, who so ably and unremittingly defended the incendiaries at Albany last Winter, was neither renominated for the Assembly, nor, as was expected, put upon the course for the Senate. As the personal popularity of these faithful exponents and defenders of the past policy of the ruling classes on the Island has rather increased than diminished, there is every reason to hope that the revolution means a resolution to purge this beautiful suburb of contempt. Considering the terrible trials and sore temptations which have beset our sister County, no doubt the State, with open arms, will welcome her back to the circle of communities that cherish order and abate nuisances by due process of law, when her first crop comes in of fruits meet for repentance.

Those who have dispassionately observed Staten Island affairs, have noticed the finger of Providence very curiously disposing of unpromising causes to secure desirable effects, and on the heel of glorious victories, thrusting in troops of annoyances as if to vindicate the doctrine of compensations. When disreputable arson burned down the hospitals, it was unwittingly removing Quarantine—we sincerely hope forever. But the Demon that had been evoked for a purpose, when much more than the purpose had been accomplished, kept stalking about and refused to down at the bidding of anybody. Violence and the minor crimes have prevailed to an extent unprecedented in that usually quiet and orderly region, and incendiarism was so rife that insurance was only effected at exorbitant rates. Freed from apprehensions of pestilence by the old normal routes, a cargo of offal came drifting to their shore, the wash of a single tide transferring into their midst the aggregated nuisances of a month's production in our City streets. Scarcely less offensive was the flood of lager that followed, and the ten thousand visitors that are said to have debouched into the old Quarantine vicinity on a single Sunday of late to quaff it—a crowd that darkened all their green lawns and made church-going residents suspect that their neighborhood had been selected as the chosen spot to exhibit the extreme of Sabbath desecration. But a sharp frost abates the lager nuisance almost as suddenly as it nips the yellow fever; and the return of cold weather gave hopes that the Island was to enjoy an immunity for a season from its protracted series of nuisances.

But now a new apprehension of evil casts its vague shadow over Richmond. There is rumored a scheme which the in-coming Legislature is to ripen, that the Commissioners of Emigration mean to remove the most offensive part of their establishment from Castle Garden to the old Quarantine grounds; that the City Railroads, and perhaps the Hudson River and Erie Roads, mean to make a common effort to secure the vacated Castle Garden premises for a grand dépôt; that the empty hospitals—models, by the way, as hospitals—are to be occupied for the reception of emigrants, and the sick among them to be cared for by the now unemployed marine physician, Dr. Jerome;—in other words, that personal quarantine, under a new name and in a new dress, is coming back to the land whence we had hoped he was ejected into permanent exile. How much truth there is in the rumor, or in that other report that capitalists are engaged in the scheme who have hitherto sympathized with the distressed islanders in their grief, we have no means of ascertaining; but the rumor is around. We insist that Richmond has suffered sufficiently for her sin of arson. We call upon legislators from rural regions, who yet breathe out threatenings, and demands for redress, that it is time to ease up,—that they ought to accept the atonement that Providence has made for our repentant sister county, and henceforth to extend to her the olive branch.

Are We a Dreary People?

Nothing is more common than the charge that Americans care less than other people for pleasure and play, more for money and hard work. "Dismal Jemmy" is the accepted type of our national character, with foreign critics; and everybody echoes the proposition of a well-known wit, that our whole Atlantic seaboard ought to bear the inscription, "No admittance, except on business;" the said proposition itself, by the way, being but the echo of Carlyle's contemptuous declaration that America has contributed to the world only twenty millions of the greatest bores that ever existed, all hard at work behind one long shop counter.

Most commonplaces are fragments of ancient fact ivied with modern falsehood, and this now common-place notion of the "Yankee" makes no exception to the rule. The Puritans, with their hatred of plum-pudding and May-poles certainly gave play a bad name throughout a very influential section of the American Colonies; and as the early years of our national life had continuous work of one kind or another, was the general condition of our people everywhere. The immense expansion of our national prosperity, too, has attracted, and still attracts a disproportionate share of the national activity into pursuits which absorb the whole time, and prematurely wear out the natures of men.

But Americans, after all, are human beings, and the universal human love and need of recreation is, by no means, wanting in their constitutions. On the contrary, no intelligent observer can fail to see that a peculiarly vivid, energetic and wide-spread passion for amusement is developing itself quite fast enough all over the country; and that "Dismal Jemmy," if he does not yet know how to entertain himself to the best advantage for body and soul, is bent upon finding out how to do so. The rapid multiplication and rising fortunes of all sorts of permanent public places of amusement, such as theatres, gardens, exhibition-rooms, lectures, and the like, in this City of New-York, is a sufficient proof of this fact. But another and not less significant evidence of it is the enthusiasm with which our population always crowd to witness any casual spectacle which may flame up for a moment before the public eye. Here, for instance, within the last week, we have had the streets thrice thronged with eager and excited thousands, called away from their homes by the purest possible instinct of curiosity. On Tuesday night last Broadway was filled, as it commonly is at noon, with men, women and children "standing out in the cold," to gaze upon a procession of masqueraders, in black and white dominoes, escorted by a few glittering creatures in pinchbeck armor, who looked like the "incognito army" of the opera-house. Then, on Thursday, we had the Catholic Cathedral fairly blockaded by a motley host; ladies in all the glory of the Fall fashions contending with colored washerwomen in rags for the chance of a peep at a bridal party, about whom not probably one in a thousand of the multitude assembled either knew or cared to know anything whatever; and yesterday the firemen practically drew the whole town away from its desks and its dollars through the busiest heart of the day, simply to admire their gallant bearing, their fine discipline, and the general splendor of the show they made. If such incidents as these do not refute the charge that Brother Jonathan is an infidel to the old wisdom which condemns "all work and no play," and is in no immediate danger, therefore, of degenerating into a "dull boy," there is, assuredly, no logic in facts.

Kossuth and the European Dead-Lock.—Kossuth has taken advantage of the actual dead-lock on the Italian question to utter his commentary, also, on the peace of Villafranca and its fruits, present and prospective. The strain of the Hungarian leader is naturally Dantesque and sorrowful, so far as regards himself and his own country, but it is more likely to raise than to depress both himself and his country in the estimation of mankind, and it bodes ill for the permanence of the peace which now weighs rather than rests upon Europe. Kossuth may justly claim to have played his part in the drama of 1859 with equal discretion and decision. His discretion is shown in the fact that while the revolutionary impulse in the Hungarian people was so strong as instantly to convert the Hungarian prisoners-of-war, made by the French in Italy into the nucleus of an army for the liberation of their native country, no premature rising of any kind was suffered to take place in Hungary itself; nor were the Hungarians, scattered throughout the world, prematurely drawn away from their new homes on the faith of a contingent crusade against Austria. His decision is shown by the fact, that Austria found herself forced, on the conclusion of peace with France, not merely to grant an amnesty to the Hungarians who had abjured her banner in time of war, but also to exempt them altogether for the future from her military service, while permitting them to return to Hungary, and restoring them to their civil right. These men go back to Hungary under no special obligations to Francis Joseph. They will appear among their friends and families as living witnesses to the conscious weakness of the House of Hapsburg-Lorraine. That they will be suffered by the Austrian Government to enjoy in quiet priviliges which have been wrested from Austria by sheer force, and which will speak more loudly than words to all Hungarians of the only way in which justice to Hungary can be wrung from the Court of Vienna, is utterly improbable. Equally improbable is it that any violation of the terms granted to them after Solferino can be perpetrated without fixing the attention of Europe. These great results, therefore, Kossuth has won for his country from his intervention in the recent war; that he has forced upon Europe an unmistakable revelation of the obstinate organization of the Hungarian nationality; that he has exposed the seriousness of the fears which Austria still entertains of that nationality; and that he has introduced a special band of marked and recognized enemies of Austrian rule into the very heart of Hungary, under the stipulated protection of the French Empire and of European public law. With the question of "unsatisfied nationalities," still seething and bubbling as it is in the Italian caldron, Kossuth need hardly therefore be more discontented with his summer's work than the Emperor Napoleon has reason to be with his own.

The Inevitable Negro.—Why is it that nothing can ever be done in this City without a negro? No target excursion ever goes out without a colored target bearer. No hose cart was in the procession yesterday without its attendant negro. Negros always help carry the big drums—when they are too big for the drummer's strength. Are they intended for ornament,—or is the practice merely intended as a permanent reminder of the inferiority of their condition?

Reviving a Clumsy Political Device.—The Charleston *Mercury* very modestly suggests that the Legislatures of the various Southern States should at once draw up a statement of what they consider to be "Southern Rights," under the Dred Scott decision, and declare that nobody shall receive the support of the South, either for the Presidency or Vice-Presidency, at the next election, who does not agree to adopt this platform, without "dodging or equivocation." If the Charleston Convention nominate candidates of this way of thinking, and such candidates are elected, the South is to continue in the Union, and all will go well. But if the Republican nominee happen to succeed, then the South is to recall its Senators and Representatives from the Congress of the United States "and provide for its own safety." In other words, if a majority of the Charleston Convention happens to be of a different way of thinking from the minority, and the minority happens to take the fire-eating view of the position of the South, the former must at once give in. Or if the majority of the voters of the whole Union decide on one man for President, and he doesn't happen to be the Southern man, it must waive its claims to success or dissolve the Union.

We warn our readers, however, against supposing that this mode of deciding political questions is original. The Charleston *Mercury* is merely furbishing up the Red Republican notion of elections. In Paris, in the days of Popular Sovereignty, the Reds always went cheerfully to the polls, like good citizens, and professed a saintly resignation to the will of the majority, if it should happen to be on their side. If not, they always seized a musket, upset an omnibus, tore up the paving-stones, and saved the country after their own fashion, with blood and thunder. The objection we have always had to this mode of voting, is one that applies equally well to the modest suggestions of the Charleston *Mercury*, and that is its absurd clumsiness. It is about as ready a mode of deciding questions as tossing up under the rule, "Heads I win, tails you lose." Why not take your rifle and revolver and bowie-knife, brass knuckles, and all other weapons of offence and defence, and say at once, that voting is an empty form, inasmuch as, whatever the result may be, you are determined on having your own way? Why wait for the Charleston Convention and go through all the reading, writing and speechifying which that ponderous body is sure to produce? Why not draw up the programme at once—give the North one month to decide whether it will have Jefferson Davis for next President, and if it says no, do at once what you propose doing after the Convention is over. Conventions and Congresses, and other deliberative bodies, by which the country is governed at present, derive all their value from the prevalence of the notion, that the members are all open to conviction, and can be influenced by argument and debate. But if the South has its mind made up, and is determined not to submit to the majority, all these become stupid forms. Let our friends get their propositions ready, fix the last day for acceptance, and then dissolve the Union, and thus save the country the trouble and expense of a contested election. There is nothing like promptitude in action, when once one's decision is formed. The Chivalry can surely improve on the Red Republican pattern, by taking the field before, instead of after, the voting.

Damages from the Kansas War.—Whatever differences of opinion exist as to the Kansas troubles, all parties in the Territory seem to be unanimous in calling upon the General Government to pay the private losses which they involved. During the progress of the war, each party strenuously denied that the other had suffered any injuries; but now they seem to have quietly met in peaceful conference for the purpose of estimating each other's claims. Gov. Geary, in 1857, first recommended the appointment of a Commission for this purpose, and in 1859 Gov. Medary presented the report of Gen. Strickland, who was appointed Commissioner upon that suggestion. The report, however, was incomplete, and a new Commission of three persons was appointed, one by the Governor and one by each branch of the Legislature. The Commission held sessions and took testimony in each county where damage had been sustained,—and the following statement gives a summary of the results arrived at:

Number of claimants	463
Amount of claims	$676,020
Amount of awards	$412,978
Value of crops destroyed	$37,349
Houses destroyed	78
Horses stolen	368
Cattle stolen	533
Property of Pro-Slavery men	$77,198
Property of Free State men	$335,779
Destroyed by Pro-Slavery men	$318,718
Destroyed by Free State men	$94,259

The Commissioners do not claim that all these losses were incurred by direct participation in the political troubles of the Territory. Thieves and vagabonds of all sorts took advantage of the disturbed state of the country to perpetrate outrages of every kind,—and in these depredations very little attention was paid to political differences. The Commissioners express the belief that the entire loss during the war amounted to not less than two millions of dollars.

Application will be made to Congress for the reimbursement of these losses out of the Federal Treasury, and all parties in Kansas will give the measure their cordial support.

The State Election.—The political canvass in this State seems to be waged mainly upon points of history. The great topics of debate between the hostile party organs at Albany are entirely of the past. Who originated the enlargement debt;—who started the system of State credit;—who favored canals and who opposed them in 1840,—are the questions on which columns of figures are marshaled, and whole "fonts" of capitals and exclamation points are lavished daily. This may not be very edifying to general readers,—but it shows how few important practical issues are involved in the contest.

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—The regular Winter season at this house commenced last evening, and attracted all the fashionable and popular attention that it always does. A more brilliant audience, or one more thoroughly at home, is seldom seen at any other house than this. The performances were marred by the indisposition of two artists. It was announced that "La Traviata" would be given, with Mlle. Spezranza as the *Violetta*; but owing to the indisposition of this lady, "Il Trovatore" had to be substituted. A change of opera at the last moment is always disastrous. One of the consequences was that Mlle. Crescimano, the *Leonora*, had to be hurried into a part for which she had scarcely prepared herself. It would therefore be unjust to say more than that her faithfulness to the public is worthy of all commendation. Signor Amodio, usually a good support to any opera, was on the present occasion so unfortunately and palpably indisposed, that for the first time an apology had to be made for him, and a substitute supplied after the first act. Signor Ardavina, the gentleman in question, sang the music of the *rôle* with taste and discretion. Madame Strakosch, the *Azucena*, has been heard too frequently in this part to need any special commendation.

On Wednesday we are to have "Ernani," with cast almost entirely new. Signor Ferri, the baritone, will make his first appearance in this country, and Signor Stigelli, the tenor, will endeavor to renew his recent [illegible]ph. Mlle. Crescemano is the *Elvira*, and Signor Junca the *Silva*. A distribution so interesting should certainly attract a brilliant audience.

Laura Keene's Theatre.—"The Midsummer-Night's Dream" was revived here last night, and attracted an immense house. The performance was excellent and the way in which it was received will doubtless justify the management in continuing it on the bills for some weeks.

Wallack's Theatre.—A new comedy called "The Fast Men of the Olden Times" will be produced here to-night, for the first time. All the fine artists of Mr. Wallack's company are in the cast.

THE FILLIBUSTER MOVEMENT.

New and Important Developments.

A Steamer-load of Arms and Munitions Leaving New-York.

The recent reports from New-Orleans and Mobile of the preparations of a new force of Fillibusters for the invasion of Nicaragua, although they have been generally discredited, derive some degree of confirmation from the facts which day by day are brought from various quarters to the public knowledge. We published a few days since an extract of a private letter from a gentleman in Mobile, stating from his own personal knowledge that such an expedition was in preparation, and that it was composed of better men, and was in all respects more formidable than any of its predecessors. The steamer *Philadelphia*, which had previously reached New-Orleans from this City, was searched by the Collector and Marshal of that port, and a large number of fillibusters were arrested on the eve of their departure, but were afterwards permitted to make their escape.

We now learn, from a source entitled to credit, that when she left this city, a few weeks since, the *Philadelphia* actually had on board about *one thousand* stand of arms, viz: 600 flint muskets and 400 Minié rifles and percussion muskets, together with 90,000 rounds of ball cartridges and 20,000 percussion caps. We believe that persons are now in this City who sold these arms to the parties interested, and that their testimony, as well as that of the carmen who took the arms on board the steamer, can be had if desired. The *Philadelphia* also carried from eight to ten boats designed to carry the fillibusters up the Colorado branch of the San Juan River. After she reached New-Orleans all the other cargo was discharged, and the arms, munitions and boats remained on board. Yet two searches were made by the United States Marshal, his deputies and the Collector at New-Orleans, without discovering anything which they regarded as suspicious! Four days after the last search, one of the parties who sold part of the arms that were on board the ship, and who went out on her in charge of them, left the steamer to return to New-York. When he left these same arms were on board the steamer and in plain view.

The Collector and Marshal, it is known, have reported that she had no cargo on board, after having refused her a clearance in ballast from New-Orleans to Aspinwall. The *Philadelphia*, it must be borne in mind, is one of the mail steamers which is designed to carry the mails between New-Orleans and Aspinwall, under Mr. Vanderbilt's conditional contract; and during the very period she was preparing for the mail, she had on board these arms, and Walker's men were congregated at New-Orleans ready to sail in her. The engineer of the steamer is a Mr. Scott, a brother of J. N. Scott, Mr. Vanderbilt's agent at Punta Arenas, Nicaragua. It seems while the steamer was lying at Key West for a few hours, where she touched on her passage, he mentioned the fact of the arms being on board, and of the destination of the ship, which was to convey Walker and his men from New-Orleans to Nicaragua. After her arrival at New-Orleans, he again communicated the fact to parties from whom the coal was purchased for her voyage; they in turn communicated them to various other parties in New-Orleans, until they became so patent that the Collector and the Marshal felt bound to interfere, and for form's sake at least, to institute an investigation. The fillibusters were arrested, and immediately afterwards permitted to escape. The vessel was examined, and it was announced that no arms were found. A clearance was refused to her, however, although when there was no intention that she should sail before the 20th inst. As it is now reported by the Government officials that no suspicion attaches to her,—of course she will sail with the mails, arms, munitions, boats and fillibusters, unless another steamer shall be ingeniously substituted for her. But another steamer, we are told, belonging to the same parties, left this port yesterday for New-Orleans, without passengers, cargo or freight of any kind. It is by no means impossible that this movement may have some connection with this mysterious expedition.

The history of the arms thus shipped by the *Philadelphia* is not without interest. Tuey were, in part, those delivered to Capt. Davis, U. S. N., after the capitulation at Rivas by Walker, and found their way to the Navy-Yard at Brooklyn. Others of them had formerly been sold to Walker, but had not been paid for; they were left in New-Orleans, and were the same that were lent either to the authorities or the Vigilance Committee during the election riots about a year ago. They were subsequently delivered up to the United States authorities, and sent to the Brooklyn Navy-Yard.

While they were thus in the possession of the commanding officer at Brooklyn, they were demanded by a person who was an officer of Walker in Nicaragua, under the authority of the owners thereof. The officer in command refused to comply until he should hear from the Government at Washington, to which he wrote. The nature of the reply is not known, but it is known that one was received, and that the arms were thereupon immediately delivered up.

Mr. Vanderbilt has bound himself to open the Nicaragua route:—how is he to do it? He has no permission from the State of Nicaragua to cross there, and if he crosses it must be in defiance of their authority. Mr. Buchanan has notified the Government of Nicaragua, that he will protect with the force of the United States the mails which cross that isthmus, and the passengers that accompany them. In his last message, it is known, he asked Congress for authority to employ the naval and military force of the country for the protection of American citizens and property on the isthmus, and assigned as a reason for the request that the President was without power under the Constitution, and that an attempt to exercise it might subject him to impeachment. Congress refused to give this authority, and the President has no reason to suppose that a renewal of the application would be more successful. If Vanderbilt has determined to protect the mails himself, he may have entered into an alliance with Walker to aid him in the endeavor;—and it is not impossible that the President may have consented to this indirect mode of doing what Congress refused him the power to accomplish by the direct employment of American troops.

We shall probably hear more of this matter on the departure of the *Philadelphia* from New-Orleans. Gen. Walker is still there and no attempt has been made to arrest him.

Conviction of the Murderer Maude at Newark.—Patrick Maude, indicted at Newark, N. J., for the murder of his wife, was convicted, on Saturday, of murder in the first degree. The prisoner received the verdict with the utmost composure. On Friday, however, he made a long statement to the jury, beginning with the assertion that, as his trial was one for life or death, the question of sanity or insanity had nothing to do with it. The jury were to decide him guilty or not guilty of the willful murder of Mary Turbett. If there is evidence enough to warrant you (he added) in finding a verdict of "Guilty," do not perjure yourselves. If there is not evidence enough, the verdict must be "Not guilty." There is no half-way house between the two—it must be either the one or the other. After further remarks in a similar strain, Maude made the following curious appeal:

"I was no insane man and am none, but they were determined to make me insane. I do not go on the plea of insanity; I don't want it adduced in my behalf. I must be cleared, if cleared at all, on other evidence. Insanity has nothing to do with the case. If I am to be tried as to sanity it must be at a separate trial; the two should not be mixed together. If you are satisfied from the evidence that I am the man who committed this crime, then you must bring in your verdict of guilty, but if the evidence is insufficient, you must make your verdict 'Not Guilty.' It is no murder in the second degree. It is either to be willful murder or nothing. I have not read Kent and Blackstone, but I believe the law on this point is as I state it."?

Gov. Morgan has appointed the following Commissioners for the State of New-York: Roger Averill, Danbury, Conn.; Stephen W. Kellogg, Waterbury, Conn.; Calvin H. Carter, Waterbury, Conn.; Asa Fish, Stonington, Conn.; Charles K. Moore, Louisville, Ky.; Abraham G. Randall, Worcester, Mass.; Edward R. Newhall, Cincinnati, Ohio; Albert G. Ingham, Madison, Wis.; Walter S. Carter, Milwaukee, Wis.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

STABBING AFFRAY.—JOHN DIRLEBER, the foreman in MAXHEIMER & Brother's bird-cage manufactory, No. 144 Grand-street, was dangerously stabbed this morning, by FREDERICK EGE, a man who had been employed in the shop up to Saturday last. It is said that EGE became dissatisfied with his wages, and endeavored to make discord between his employers and the other workmen, by saying that the hours of labor were too long, and the work altogether too hard for the pay. On Saturday his wages were given him and he was discharged. This morning, about 10 o'clock, he stood on the sidewalk in front of the shop, and abused the proprietors, endeavoring in many ways to create a disturbance. DIRLEBER went out and tried to induce him to go away, but he refused to leave, and as DIRLEBER had turned to reenter the shop, EGE ran up to him and stabbed him in the left breast with a long-bladed knife. Alderman TROMBY witnessed the occurrence, and he immediately arrested EGE, who was taken to the Tombs, and locked up pending the result of DIRLEBER's injuries. The injured man was conveyed to the City Hospital, and placed under surgical care. He is unmarried, and his home is at No. 35½ Spruce-street.

VIOLENT DEATHS.—On Saturday, EDWARD SCANLAN, while at play with some other children on the roof of the house No. 297 Mott-street, fell through the ventilator. He died yesterday morning from the effect of the injuries which he received. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest. In their verdict the jury "censure the landlord and agent for allowing the ventilators in said roof to be in such an unsafe condition.... The same Coroner held an inquest on the remains of JAMES MCDONALD, an Irishman, 65 years of age, who was run over by a wagon on the 13th inst., in Tenth-street, near Avenue B. The driver of the vehicle drove away so rapidly that the policeman who saw the accident could not overtake him. The jury returned a verdict "that deceased came to his death by being run over by a carriage driven by some person or persons unknown, at a greater rate of speed than the law allows.... PATRICK FARRELL, a man 24 years of age, while smoking his pipe on the stoop of house No. 646 Greenwich-street, on Sunday afternoon, lost his balance and fell backwards into the area, sustaining injuries which terminated fatally Monday morning.

THE UNITED WORKINGMEN'S STATE CONVENTION.—This body, which claims that it embraces over 8,000 members in its different branches, held a muster at Union Hall, No. 163 Bowery, yesterday. Over fifty Clubs were represented. The following gentlemen ware elected as officers of the meeting: President, W. N. White, of Erie: Vice-Presidents, Henry Page, J. E. Linderman, T. L. Crane, Edwin Murray; Secretaries, James Foster, T. C. Wittenberg. The Convention declared itself in favor of civil and religious liberty; freedom of the public lands; ten hours on the public works, and opposed to all State Prison monopoly. After discussion it was resolved to support the following State ticket: Comptroller, Robert Denniston; Secretary of State, E. W. Leavenworth; Attorney-General, L. Tremaine; State Engineer, V. R. Richmond; Treasurer, Philip Dorsheimer; Canal Commissioner, O. N. Chapin; State Prison Inspector, David P. Forrest; Judge of Court of Appeals, H. E. Davies; Clerk of Court of Appeals, Charles Hughes.

CHARGED WITH FORGERY.—JOHN TURNER, who has been employed as clerk by J. E. BRUSH & Co., corner of Clarkson and West streets, was arrested yesterday on a charge of having forged the signature of the firm to orders upon which he succeeded in obtaining a large amount of goods. Upon his person the officer found several of the forged orders, already signed, with blanks left so that any name the prisoner chose could be inserted. The extent to which the fraud has been carried, can only be ascertained when all the orders shall have been presented. The prisoner was committed to answer by Justice QUACKENBUSH.

FRAUDS IN COTTON-PACKING.—A meeting was held, to-day, at the office of Mr. J. T. ADAMS, to consider what measures should be adopted to ascertain the cause of the noticeable discrepancies; so very frequent of late between the invoiced weight of cotton at the South, and the weight of the same cotton after having been stored in this City. A Committee was appointed to inquire into special instances of deficiencies, and to report the results of its labors at a future meeting.

PROF. MITCHELL'S LECTURE.—Th's popular lecturer had an overflowing house at the Cooper Institute last evening, on the occasion of his first lecture. His subject embraced the "Distance, Magnitude and Number of the Fixed Stars," with many of the unsolved problems of the Universe. The lecturer was listened to with profound attention and unmixed pleasure. The next lecture will be given to-morrow evening.

SHOOTING AFFRAY.—About 12 o'clock last night an affray occurred at the corner of Delancey and Clinton streets, when a man named THOMAS CHEEVERS was shot by one WM. CARPENTER, in the left breast. The wounded man was immediately conveyed to the Hospital. It is thought his recovery is doubtful. CARPENTER was arrested and locked up in the Thirteenth Ward Station House.

FIRE IN HENRY-STREET.—The Sixth District alarm, at 8½ o'clock last evening, was caused by a fire in the stables of the "Telegraph" line of stages, No. 262 Henry-street. The fire was accidental, and the damage is about $50; insured.

THE NEW-YORK MEDICAL COLLEGE.—Prof JAMES BRYAN delivers the introductory lecture of the Fall Course at the Thirteenth-street Medical College this evening.

ARRESTED FOR BURGLARY.—About 2 P. M. yesterday, Officer Welsh, of the Harbor Police, arrested in Nassau-street, a notorious burglar, named John Mason, for breaking into the store of Mr. C. Curtis, No. 80 Cedar-street, on the morning of the 14th inst. Mason was taken to the Tombs, and committed in default of $1,000 bail. It is stated that several stores in that vicinity have been robbed within the past month.

Fatal Affray in Grand-Street.

SAMUEL REEVES IS STABBED BY JAMES MCCUE.

An affray occurred about 4½ o'clock P. M. yesterday, opposite the Grand-street House, in Grand-st., which resulted fatally to a young man named SAMUEL REEVES. It appears that REEVES and JOHN MCCUE had been at variance for some time past, and had had some violent altercations. Yesterday MCCUE was walking along Grand-st., with a *danseuse* attached to the Varieties, when REEVES stepped up, and began a dispute with him. After a brief and violent altercation, MCCUE drew a common dirk-knife and made several thrusts at REEVES. One of the blows took effect in the face of the latter, completely severing the nose and opening the right cheek; another of the blows struck REEVES in the left side, just below the clavicle, and penetrated to the lungs. The wounded man sank to the pavement and MCCUE attempted to run away, but two young men named MULLIGAN and ANDERSON succeeded in arresting him, and were about to convey him to the Fourteenth Precinct Station-house, when ANDREW HIMES, *alias* "Figsey," and JIM TURNER, two notorious characters, rushed up, and rescuing him from his captors, put him into a carriage, thus enabling him to make good his escape. The policemen of the Fourteenth Ward were at the scene of the affray in a short time, and conveyed the wounded man to the New-York Hospital. While on the way thither he told one of the officers that the quarrel originated in a jealous feeling respecting the pretended wife of MCCUE. REEVES died about three quarters of an hour after reaching the Hospital.

Sergeants MATTHEWS and WEMYSS, together with Captain DOWLING, and several other officers, immediately started in pursuit of MCCUE. About 9½ o'clock they succeeded in arresting him in the tenement known as No. 79 Baxter-street. KATE CUMMINGS, who was with MCCUE at the time of his arrest, was detained as a witness. HIMES, who assisted MCCUE in escaping from the officers, surrendered himself at the Fourteenth Precinct Station-house last evening, alleging that he thought MCC. was overpowered by numbers in a street fight. JIM TURNER, HIMES' confederate, had not been arrested at a late hour last night.

City Politics.

TAMMANY SENATORIAL NOMINATIONS.

The Fourth District Senatorial Convention reassembled at Tammany Hall last evening for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the office of State Senator. Owing to the number of aspirants at the former meeting, an exciting contest was anticipated, and consequently, there was a large attendance of Ward politicians. But the excitement was not forthcoming The matter had been arranged before the Convention met, and but one vote was taken. The delegates were called in their order, and when twenty-three had declared in favor of JOHN MCLEOD MURPHY, the ballot ing was stopped and that gentleman was nominated by acclamation.

FOURTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Adjourned meetings of the Tammany and Mozart Hall Assembly Conventions, for the Fourteenth District, met last evening at the Union Hotel, corner o Twenty-second-street and Third-avenue, and unanimously nominated, on the second ballot, THEODORE B VOORHIS, who, in a neat speech, accepted the nomination.

SECOND ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

The Aldermanic vacancy in this District, occasioned by the resignation of County Clerk CLANCY, is sought for by about half-a-dozen Democrats. PETER HART, an old resident of the Sixth Ward received last evening an independent nomination at the hands of a Convention which met at No. 475 Pearl-street, and was presided over by Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. HART also aspires to the regular Republican nomination.

New-Jersey.

The Hudson County Democratic Convention, a its meeting yesterday, nominated for

State Senator—SAMUEL WESTCOTT.
County Clerk—GEORGE W. CASSIDY.
Sheriff—JOHN M. FRANCIS.
Surrogate——O'NEILL.

FIREMEN'S PARADE.

Presentation of a Banner by the Mayor.

The Appearance of the City and the Procession.

Yesterday witnessed a celebration which will be a memorable one in the annals of our Fire Department. Triennial parades do not recur with sufficient frequency to make them common-place, and as this was but the second which the Firemen have undertaken, they made it all they promised to, realizing the hopes of their friends by their magnificent display, while they astonished all citizens by their numbers, and convinced them that there was an army, of whose strength they little dreamed, only awaiting the opportunity to save their property from such conflagrations as have in times gone by destroyed it. For months the members of the Department have taxed their ingenuity for devices which should add to the beauty of their favorite engines. Money has been lavished, and fair hands have assisted in adorning them. The event itself was sufficient demonstration that these efforts were not vainly put forth. But few decorations and none of special interest adorned the buildings on the route of the procession. Two steam fire engines, the "Storms" and the "Niagara," stood on guard in the open space fronting Tryon Row, so that the festivities of the day might not be inopportunely interfered with. Heavy, leaden clouds veiled the sky during the morning, but their sympathy with the firemen, their natural allies in contests with the flames, prevented their deluging the streets, although an occasional sprinkling of rain-drops thinned the streets, for a few moments at a time, of the multitude which thronged them. The line was formed on Fifth-avenue, as will be seen by the detailed account of the procession. It was such a sight as was never seen there before. Point-lace and brocade; doeskins, broadcloth and fine linen, gazed with unwonted curiosity and astonishment, upon an army of sole-leather, pilot cloth and stout red flannel. Bridget, in a shilling calico, flattened her nose against the basement window; the footman in silver buttons and silent contempt, gazed from the hall-door; Madam, at a safe distance from the drawing-room window, calmly wondered at the invasion, and inwardly resolved that a house further up-town in May next, was indispensable; while Abigail protruded her head from the garret window, and in the exuberance of her delight, waved her dust-cloth in honor of the occasion. From basement to skyloft, all were interested. And all along the street on either side a great crowd had gathered to witness the forming of the line, and scrutinize the palatial residences of which they had heard much, but seen little—particularly of the interiors. The merchant paused for a moment on his way down town, and then thinking of the loss of property, should a fire occur in his cotton lofts while the firemen were on the avenue, he hurried onward. Mechanics looked anxiously, and wished they might spare the time necessary to see the whole; the women admired the labors of art paintings on the panels of the various machines, and grew enamored of the bouquets and wreaths of flowers. Bad boys frightened the fox, threw sticks and small stones at the live bear, and, knowing he was chained, laughed when he showed his teeth. Upon Broadway, and upon the other streets and avenues through which the procession passed, the people had gathered at an early hour, and there they remained, rendering it nearly impossible to pass until the show was over. So large a gathering, spread over so great a length, is seldom seen even here, to say nothing of the numbers who crowded every window and roof on the entire route. But it was along the Bowery that the display was most keenly realized. Elsewhere the procession was judged of in the aggregate. In the Bowery the several companies were scrutinized, and there were earnest eyes searching out and twinkling with delight when they found their special favorites on the rope. The fireman's wife, or his *inamorata*, was there, and there, if he had them, his children. How well the gallant fellows knew where to look for their gentle favorites! A would discover all he desired to see beside the awning-post, just four doors from the corner, on the right, while B passes that momentous stage as if it were blank vacancy. But, when B has proceeded a few blocks onward, watch him erect himself, and see how graciously he raises his hat and smiles. There she is, proud enough to recognize her own needle-work on his red flannel, and to believe it unsurpassed by that on any other equipment in the Company. But with the mere statement of the fact that "The Day we Celebrate" was a great one for the firemen; that the procession was fine; the crowd upon the streets and roofs, and at the windows, interesting, and the general effect imposing, we must return to an early hour, and present an account of the

PRESENTATION OF THE NEW FIRE DEPARTMENT BANNER.

There was a large concourse of people in the Park in front of the City Hall, before 9 o'clock—9 being the hour at which the new Fire Department Banner, ordered by the Common Council two years ago, and described in the TIMES of yesterday, was to be presented. There were a number of Fire Companies present, and at 10 o'clock the Mayor and Common Council, and Trustees of the Fire Department, appeared, and the presentation ceremony was commenced. The Mayor commenced his address by a brief allusion to the manner in which the banner had been procured; spoke of the heroic and self-sacrificing devotion of the firemen to their duties, and told them the banner was a recognition and a token of appreciation of their services to the City. Speaking of the progress of the Department, he said:

A few facts, however, in relation to its early history may not be uninteresting, especially with regard to those who were the earliest connected with it. From an examination of the records, it appears that ANTHONY LAMB was the first who had command over the firemen. This was in 1733. In 1738 an ordinance was adopted regulating and declaring the duty of firemen, a provision of which required that they should, "with their utmost diligence, manage, work and play the said fire engine, and all other tools and instruments at such fire, with all their power, strength, skill and understanding." This provision I believe has always been faithfully observed by the firemen of New-York. In 1735 JACOBUS TURK, gunsmith, was appointed overseer of fire engines, "to take care of the fire engines for one whole year, to keep them clean and in good repair at his own cost for the sum of ten pounds per annum." And in 1738 twenty-nine persons were appointed firemen, which constituted the force at that time, "all strong, able, discreet, honest and sober men." This was in the germ of the organization, before any Chief had been appointed. The first Chief appears to have been JACOBUS STOUTENBURGH, in 1762. No further record is found of any other Chief until WILLIAM E. ELLSWORTH was appointed. After him came THOMAS BROWN, and then in succession THOMAS FRANKLIN, JAMISON COX, UZZIAH WENMAN, JAMES GULICK, JOHN RIKER, CORNELIUS V. ANDERSON, ALFRED CARSON, and the present worthy Chief HENRY H. HOWARD. In 1800 a company was formed called the "Friendly Fire Company," by one of the rules of which it was made the duty of each member to provide himself with "two bags made of sheeting, one yard wide and one yard and a quarter long." A Company was also formed in 1803, called the "Mutual Assistance Bag Company." Some of the most worthy and wealthy citizens of that day were members of these companies. The bags were to be used to save at fires such property as could be put in them. As the Department has then vastly improved in its material organization, so has it also vastly increased its efficiency as a charitable institution. The moneys from fines were, however, at first the only means depended on for the establishment of a fund. In January, 1792, the constitution was adopted, and JOHN STAGG was appointed President. The other offices were also filled by citizens of the highest standing. The fund at this time was not as it is now, for widows and orphans, but only for those who sustained injuries while performing duty as firemen. DAVID HITCHCOCK was President in 1793. The funds had then reached the annual amount of $700. In 1797 the annual funds had increased to $1,500, and in December of that year a special meeting was held at which a form of charter was agreed upon, and an act of incorporation was subsequently passed by the Legislature in the following March. One of the provisions of this act was, that such surplus funds "as may not be required for the use of disabled and indigent firemen should be applied to the purposes of extinguishing fires." No use of funds was, however, made, except in that course of usefulness as a charitable association which was then entered upon, and which, I am happy to say, has always been conducted with a prudence of management which has ever since characterized the care of these funds. The institution has now become possessed of means, which renders it one of the first charitable associations of our land. The last annual report of the Trustees shows that its permanent fund, including Trust Fund, amounted in January last to $95,250, and that during the past 13 years the Trustees have expended in various charitable deeds over $220,000, and for the few past years $30,000 have been annually disbursed for the support of disabled firemen, and the widows and orphans dependent on its charity.

In conclusion he said, "Accept this banner on behalf of the Municipal Authorities of New-York. It is given by them as a testimonial of their high appreciation of the good order, excellent discipline and great efficiency of the New-York Fire Department. May you always rally under it in union and harmony, and with the desire for usefulness and fraternal obligation, to do good to your fellow-citizens and each other, which has always so far signalized you. Allow no strife to come beneath its folds, except that with the destructive element, which it is your pride and chosen duty to combat, and against the ravages of which emulation is now as ever praiseworthy. Remember that on the officers of the Department, as well as on all who direct its energies and serve in the performance of its duties, as on those who have charge of its finances and control its noble charities, depends the continued usefulness of a large and influential body of men, to whom the lives and property of a whole community are intrusted as its guardians. The responsibility is great, and I trust, as I have no doubt, that it will be as well as nobly fulfilled.

Mr. MILLIKEN, President of the Board of Fire Trustees, replied as follows:

Through the kindness of too partial friends it becomes my pleasant duty to receive, at your hands, from the corporate authorities of the City of New-York this splendid testimonial of the approbation of its generous citizens, and to convey, through you to them, the sincere thanks of those whom I have the honor to represent, for this distinguished evidence of their appreciation and the interest they have always manifested in the Fire Department; and to you, also, for the many warm expressions of personal regard which you have been pleased to convey.

This City of ours, we are well aware, may occasionally expose itself to the censure of its enemies, and perhaps sometimes receive the criticisms of censorious friends, but so long as a comprehensive philanthropy shall win applause, New-York will remain the Empire City of our continent. We have from year to year been the recipients of her bounty in her contributions to our charitable fund, thus enabling us to minister to the wants of the widow and orphan. Whatever may be her sins, the history of the hospitals of New-Orleans and Norfolk, of a thousand generous charities expended upon the inhabitants of our own cities, and the people even of foreign climes, will perpetually attest her unbounded benevolence. It is not strange, therefore, that, reared among such influences, the firemen of the City of New-York should display commendable zeal to attain the first rank of their profession, and strive to emulate the noblest in their efforts for the defence and protection of the lives and property of their fellow-citizens in conflicts with a foe whose breath is destruction. And I feel well assured that if there be any whose vigilance has begun to tire, whose zeal has begun to flag, such an occasion as this will remind them of their duty—will quicken them with new energy, and the conscious presence of an unsleeping and appreciative public interest—will inspire them with renewed ardor whenever and wherever danger is to be encountered.

The banner was received by Harry Howard Hook and Ladder Company, No 11, and carried by them in the procession. The presentation thus completed, the various Fire Companies and the spectators hurried to the Fifth-avenue to join

THE PROCESSION.

The line was formed at 10 A. M., on Fifth-avenue, the right resting on Thirty fifth-street, but it was long after that hour before all the companies were in the places assigned to them and the order was given to march. When all was ready for the start the line extended from Thirty-fifth-street down the Fifth-avenue and Fourteenth-street to the Eighth-avenue. The countermarch down the Fifth-avenue was, perhaps, the finest part of the display. As the companies passed each other the men cheered and waved their hats; the companies from other cities were the objects of especial salutations. The procession was divided into eleven divisions, each with its special Marshal, and Chief HARRY HOWARD, the Grand Marshal, had charge of the whole. Fifty Policemen marched at the head of the procession. First after them came the visiting firemen from other cities. Among these were companies from Philadelphia, Boston, Roxbury, Hartford, Charleston, Newburgh, Newark and Patterson, N. J. Next came an open barouche in which were UZZIAH W. WENMAN, JAMES GULICK and ALFRED CARSON, Ex-Chiefs of the Fire Department, and HARRY HOWARD, its present head, dressed in fireman's costume and with trumpet in hand. Following them in carriages were the Ex-Assistant Engineers and those of the members of the Exempt Fire Company who were unable to walk. Then came the Board of Fire Commissioners and a number of Ex-Fire Commissioners, and after them the Exempt Engine Company, numbering nearly a hundred men, with ZOPHAR MILLS, their Foreman, at their head, and their old engine in good order, but without decorations, behind them. The officers and Trustees of the Fire Department followed in carriages, and then came Hook and Ladder Company No. 11, to which had been assigned the duty of bearing the elegant banner presented to the Department in the morning. It attracted a great deal of attention throughout the whole route. The New-York Fire Department followed, every Company looking its best, and with fire apparatus burnished and cleaned, and, in many instances, gaily decorated for the occasion. For some reason or other the Companies did not follow each other entirely in the order of their numerical rank; probably, in forming the line, it was found necessary to give those Companies which arrived late on the ground a different position from that to which they would have been assigned if they had reached the rendezvous earlier. They were not generally the most elegant and costly of the engines which had many decorations, and, for the most part, those which were unadorned, were adorned the most. On top of Lexington Engine No. 7 was the stuffed figure of a once fretful porcupine, with serried quills standing forth as of old. British bayonets bristled at the locality which gives the Company its name The truck of Chelsea Hook and Ladder Company No. 2, and several other carriages in the procession, were the resting places of divers gilded eagles, some half buried in flowers, some with wreaths in their beaks, and some writhing in the embrace of bunting boa constrictors,—half smothered in flags. The national bird, without the vital spark, but with feathers and claws and beak, in an excellent state of preservation, was one of the decorations of the carriage of Eagle Hook and Ladder Company No. 4. On that of Hook and Ladder Company No. 3, a live black bear was chained. His constant but unavailing endeavor was to descend from his unpleasant conspicuous position. His efforts were directed to this end when we first saw him quite early in the day, and when we last looked upon him late in the afternoon, he was still creeping uneasily from one side to the other of the platform on which he stood, and poking his nose far under, as if scenting a method of descending. Never was bear in so unfortunate a predicament. Two hose carriages, like the histrionic and historic KIRBY, were rolled up in the American flag. On North River Engine No. 30, a prettily modeled little yacht was perched; on top of Eagle Engine No. 13 was a cone of red, white and blue silk, tasteful and graceful; and on the top of the carriage of Mohawk Hose Company No. 39 was a man with painted face, dressed in the garb of an Indian. A notable feature were the four strong and beautiful horses belonging to the Adams Express Company, with trappings of fur and brass, by which the carriage of Engine Company No. 38 was drawn. On the carriage of Hook and Ladder Company No. 16 two tiny boys in firemen's clothes were seated, and in the ranks of several of the companies miniature models of their engines were carried. Most of the men were in the red shirts and fire-caps which all firemen should wear. A few wore light blue shirts, and looked like 'longshoremen. The members of Howard Engine Company No. 34 wore crape in honor of the memory of Senator BRODERICK, formerly their foreman; another engine was draped in mourning. There were seven thousand men in the procession, 130 companies and 60 bands of music. If there had been fewer bands there would have been more music.

The procession marched down the Fifth-avenue, Fourteenth-street, the Eighth-avenue, Bleecker-street, Broadway to the Park, passed in review before the Mayor and Common Council, in front of the City Hall—each man raising his hat, and one company giving three cheers—and then continued the march up Chatham-street, East Broadway, through Grand-street, the Bowery and the Fourth-avenue, to and around the statue of WASHINGTON at Union-square, and then the men were dismissed.

The parade was a fine one, and was witnessed by large crowds in all the streets through which the procession passed. The firemen, in passing the newly-completed monument to the memory of CORNELIUS V. ANDERSON, which stood in front of No. 177 West Fourteenth-street, the place of business of THOMAS F. GOODWIN, who designed and sculptured it, raised their hats as a token of respect. The monument is of Italian marble, with a granite base, and the cost of its construction is about $1,400. It is 18 feet high, and its base is 4 feet square. On top is an urn, from which flames are issuing,—all cut in marble. Heavy panels are cut in the cone, which is 6 feet 7 inches high. There is a heavy molding on the bottom of the cap, and around the cap of the cone is a wreath. In front, in *bas relief*, are a fire-cap and trumpet, similar to those which belonged to Mr. ANDERSON. On the front of the cap are the words "Chief-Engineer, C. V. A." and a representation of a fire-engine. At each corner of the die are reversed torches, and on its four sides are raised panels, each bearing an inscription. On the front, in gilt letters, are the words: "Erected by his Brother Firemen, as a memorial of the private worth and public services of CORNELIUS V. ANDERSON, Ex-Chief Engineer of the Fire Department of the City of New-York. Died November 22, 1858, aged 48 years, 7 months and 12 days." The other inscriptions are severally as follows: "Chief Engineer of the Fire Department. Registrar of the City and County. Commissioner of the Almshouse. Faithful to his trust in all." "He knew his duty and performed it with that strict dignity and suavity of manner which ever command respect and obedience." "Possessing a sound and discreet mind, he won the public favor by unobtrustve evidences of integrity and capacity." The monument is to be placed in Greenwood.

Incidents.

ENTERTAINMENT BY THE CHIEF ENGINEER.

The Board of Fire Commissioners and the Board of Engineers of the Fire Department were entertained with a dinner by Chief Engineer HOWARD, at KEEFE'S new restaurant. No. 862 Broadway, after the procession had been disbanded. At 4½ o'clock about twenty persons sat down to a bountifully-supplied table. Mr. HOWARD presided, assisted by Ex-Chief WENMAN.

In response to a toast in his honor, Mr. HOWARD made a speech of considerable length, setting forth the details of his connection with the Fire Department as Chief. When he assumed the duties of the position which he at present holds, he found the Department divided, and in danger of dissolution. He believed he had succeeded in harmonizing all the discordant elements, and in infusing a spirit of unity into the organization which it did not before possess. He appealed to the Fire Commissioners present in proof of the fact that he had used his utmost endeavors to bring all delinquents to justice, and to prevent all wrongdoing. In closing his remarks he announced his intention, after twenty years' service in the Department, of soon retiring. He thought the duties which he had performed as a fireman, which had recently resulted in partial paralysis, sufficient for one individual, and he only hoped that the Department would continue to be governed by the spirit of unity and justice, and right feeling when he should leave it.

Speeches were also made by Mr. WENMAN, in response to a toast to the EX-CHIEFS of the Department and by several other gentlemen.

In the evening, in continuation of the above noticed entertainment, Mr. HOWARD received a large party of ladies and gentlemen at his residence, No. 108 Leonard-street. The affair was one of a brilliant character, in which the spirit of conviviality and good-fellowship was exhibited by music, dancing, and other well-known methods.

Other entertainments were given last evening in various parts of the City, principally in honor of the visiting firemen. The festivities of the occasion were continued until a late hour.

SUCCESSFUL HIGHWAY ROBBERY—PICKPOCKETS ARRESTED.

Rival companies could do nothing but forget their enmities in the general rejoicing. Police men were plentifully and judiciously disposed at all prominent points. Despite their presence, a daring and thus far, a successful highway robbery was perpetrated as the procession was passing through the Park. A lad, about 13 years of age, named GEO. T. LOUGH, the errand-boy of Mr. J. FROST, a broker, whose office is under the Broadway Bank, was standing on the corner of Broadway and Park-place, awaiting an opportunity to cross the street, on his way to the Park Bank, in which institution his employer had given him $4,800 for deposit. He had the money, which was all in bills on various Eastern banks, of denominations ranging from $1 to $100, in a small black leather bag. Just as he was stepping off the sidewalk, a young man suddenly approached him, dashed a quantity of spirits of turpentine at him, snatched the money bag and ran off in the direction of the Astor House. The turpentine was, doubtless, intended for LOUGH'S eyes, but he received most of it on his shirt, which it saturated, blistering his skin. He told the bystanders of the robbery, and the thief was pursued, not quickly enough, however, to capture him. The matter was laid before the Detective Police, but they entertain little hope of recovering the property, as no description of the highwayman could be furnished. Mr. FROST has entire confidence in the honesty of the boy, and often sends him to the Bank with money, every afternoon, at about the same hour. It is supposed that the thief was cognizant of the fact, and thought in the confusion incident to the parade, a favorable opportunity was offered for perpetrating the robbery.

Pickpockets were plentiful in the crowd that thronged the line of the procession. More than twenty, male and female, apprehended by the Detective Police, were taken to the nearest Station-house. In some instances the rogues were caught with their hands in the pockets of their victims, but in the majority of cases the prisoners—whose likenesses occupy niches in the Gallery of Rogues at head-quarters—were locked up, that they might be kept out of the way of mischief. MARY O'CONNOR and her son, a boy of ten years, were arrested by Officers ELDER and MCCORD. The woman was obtaining porte-monnaies and handing them to the boy, in whose pockets various small sums of money were found. The lad also had a morocco porte-monnaie containing, besides bills, a lady's breastpin, a gold ring with initials engraved upon it, and a trunk key. MARY ANN TAYLOR, another of the women, had three pawn-tickets, two for gold watches and one for a pair of gold spectacles. In the evening, when the throng had dispersed, those against whom no charges had been made were set at liberty. Mr. ALBERT W. BRUG, of No. 53 Lexington-avenue, while standing on the corner of Broadway and Fourteenth-street, detected a lad named JOHN CHRISTOPHER in the act of abstracting his gold watch, chain and seal, but not in time to save the valuables, as they were immediately handed to a confederate, who escaped. CHRISTOPHER was taken before Justice QUACKENBUSH, and committed in default of $1,000 bail.

The most unpleasant incident of the day was a disturbance which occurred among members of No. 40 Engine Company, about 7½ o'clock, at the corner of Grand-street and Centre Market-place. Capt. WILLIAMSON, of the Fourteenth Precinct, was passing and stopped the fight, but in doing so had one of his hands badly cut, apparently with a knife. Shortly afterwards, the same party again commenced fighting at the corner of Mulberry and Grand streets, and FRANK BENNETT or BUNNOCK, a member of United Hose Company No. 40, of Philadelphia, who was one of the party, received a severe wound in the head with some sharp weapon. He was removed to the house of Engine Company No. 40, but the members refused to allow him to be seen, and tried to conceal the affair.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.—The Court of Appeals yesterday adjourned, to meet at the Capitol on the 20th of December next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

PREMIUM
OF THE
NEW-YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY
AWARDED TO
Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters.
This is the greatest tonic of the age, and has never failed in getting the first premium at every State Fair ever held in the United States where it has been exhibited. The premium may be seen in the show window at BARNES & PARK'S store, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, New-York. HOSTETTER & SMITH,
Sole manufacturers and proprietors,
Pittsburgh, Penn.

Fire! Fire!! Fire!!!
The following is always the result when merchants have provided themselves with one of the *Celebrated Wilder Patent Salamander Safes*, now universally acknowledged to be the *great Fire-proof Safe of the World.*
NEW-YORK, Oct. 10, 1859.
MESSRS. B. G. WILDER & Co., 191 Broadway, New-York.
GENTLEMEN: THE WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE which we purchased of you, delivered up its contents, consisting of our books, insurance policies, money, &c., in good order, after being exposed to an intense heat for *upwards of sixty hours* at the burning of our warehouse, Nos. 235 and 237 Washington-st., on Friday night, the 7th inst. Very respectfully, yours,
WRIGHT, GILLIES & CO.
KEY WEST, Fla., Sept. 26, 1859.
MESSRS. B. G. WILDER & Co., 191 Broadway, New-York.
GENTLEMEN: At the great fire in this place on the 16th of May last, we had one of the WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES, *made eleven years ago*, which was exposed to an intense heat for *upwards of twelve hours*, being completely covered by the flames arising from the burning of varnish, paints, oils, &c., and on opening the Safe we found everything in perfect order, while the *Safes of other makers in the same fire were totally destroyed.* We have shipped to you the old Safe, and wish you to send through our agent another.
Very respectfully yours,
PACKER & CLARK, per J. I. PACKER.
The above mentioned Safe can be seen at our warehouse, No. 191 Broadway, corner of Dey-st.
B. G. WILDER & CO.

Fire Set at Defiance.—The original FIRE AND WATER-PROOF BRIDGEWATER PAINT, for roofs, outside work, decks of vessels, brick and iron work, railroad bridges, depôts, &c. It is a perfect safeguard against fire and water, and far superior to any other article now in use. It retains its salamander virtues in every climate. For sale by HICKS & BETTS, No. 72 Maiden-lane.

Fall Style Hats.
WHITE, THE HATTER, No. 216 BROADWAY.
SEAMLESS HATS AND SOFT CAPS.
WHITE, "The" Hatter, No. 216 Broadway.
Ladies' Riding and Children's Fancy Hats,
AT WHITE'S, NO. 216 BROADWAY.

Rupture Cured by Marsh & Co.'s Radical CURE TRUSS. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Supporters and Shoulder Braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York, and MARSH, CORLISS & CO., No. 5 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

Spring Beds.—$5 to $6 for the Best Spring Bed in existence (Howe's patent), at No. 378 Broadway. Examine it, or address the ELLIPTIC BED-SPRING COMPANY for their descriptive circular. Special inducements to the trade and local agencies.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Low-Pressure Boilers.—Two tubular steam boilers for sale, containing about 1,400 feet of heating surface each. They will be so'd separately or together, and subject to approval after trial. Apply to M. F. MERRITT, No. 74 Broadway.

Hosiery,
UNDERGARMENTS,
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
Examine the assortment, compare the qualities and prices of our goods. A. RANKIN & CO.
No. 637 Broadway, and No. 96 Bowery.

New Dwelling-house, rent free.—A commodious dwelling 10 minutes' walk from Flushing railroad depôt, will be rented till April next, to an unexceptionable family, free of charge.
WM. R. PRINCE, Flushing, N. Y.

Ladies' and Children's Furs.
STOCK UNEQUALED.
PRICES MODERATE.
GENIN'S Fur Store, No. 507 Broadway.

The "Rigg Truss."—A new principle, new action, new material. Water-proof, used in bathing, cleanly, durable. The cord is protected, and the openings contracted rather than enlarged. No. 448 Broome-st., New-York.

The celebrated Scotch wool and Shaker- knit under-shirts and drawers; also, wool jackets, Berlin wool vests, hosiery, gloves, gauntlets, at McLAUGHLIN'S shirt and furnishing depôt, No. 269 Greenwich, corner Murray-st.

Bartholf's
CELEBRATED SEWING MACHINES.
Prices greatly reduced. Family machines $50; $55.
BARTHOLF MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 434 Broadway.

Spalding's Prepared Glue,
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING,
P. O. address Box 3,809. No. 30 Platt-st.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents. Black or Brown. Acts immediately, and best in use. Sold at No. 1 Barclay-st., and by all Druggists. Inimitable Hair-Cutting in styles and workmanship unequaled at No. 1 Barclay-st.

"Breathes there a man whose soul's so dead" that he can't appreciate those three-cent Cigars and that fine Gin at 2s. per bottle, and Port 4s., sold at No. 37 Fulton-st.?

Achromatic Stereoscopes and Views -BECKEL BROTHERS, No. 19 John-st., keep the choicest varieties in glass and paper pictures. The trade supplied on the most liberal terms.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop. —This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Singer's No. 2 Sewing Machine, $100.
SINGER'S No. 1 SEWING MACHINE, $90.
SINGER'S STANDARD MACHINE for manufacturing purposes are well known to be without any successful rival in the market. Much has recently been published in regard to various stitches made by Sewing Machines. SINGER'S MACHINES make the best stitch ever invented, and do it in the best style.
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES at $50 and $75, are capable of performing, in the best style, all the sewing of a private family.
HEMMING GAUGES REDUCED TO $4.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y.,
No. 150 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Co. have reopened at No. 495 Broadway, where they offer for sale their celebrated Noiseless Sewing Machines at reduced prices.
Branch office, No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machines.—Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in this market, or money refunded.
N.B.—PRICES REDUCED TO $50. No. 505 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

LADD—THOMPSON.—In this City, on Monday, Oct. 17, at St. Peter's Church, by the Rev. Alfred Beach, CHARLES W. LADD to MARY A., daughter of Joseph Thompson, Esq., all of this City.

HARING—DEVOE.—At Tappantown, Rockland County, on Wednesday evening, Oct. 12, by the Rev. Isaac D. Cole, SAMUEL E. HARING to JULIANA, eldest daughter of William Devoe, all of the same place.

DIED.

MACREA.—In this City, on Monday, Oct. 17, WILLIAM MACREA, aged 48 years.

His funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 39 East 37th-st., on Wednesday, Oct. 19, at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMES,
NO. 26 WEST 39TH-ST.,

Would inform her friends that her "PRIVATE CLASS" will commence the first Monday in October (meeting three times a week.)

This Class offers peculiar advantages to Young Ladies who have left school, and wish to pursue with masters a course of HISTORY, LITERATURE, LANGUAGES and MUSIC. For the latter accomplishment, the most distinguished talent is secured.

MARSH'S COUNTING-ROOMS,
For Practice and Instruction in
BOOK-KEEPING AND BUSINESS AFFAIRS,
No. 348 Broadway, Appletons' Building.
Circulars, with full particulars, on application.
MARSH'S COMPLETE WORKS, new and beautiful editions, printed in colors, for sale.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
NORWALK, CONN.,
C. M. SELLECK, Principal.
The Winter session of this school will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 2d of November next.
For circulars address Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
No. 218 4th-st., (corner of Macdougal-st.,) on Washington square.
Messrs. CLARK & FANNING, PRINCIPALS,
Opens its seventeenth scholastic year on Sept. 12, 1859. Male pupils of all ages are received and instructed in all branches preparatory to business or college. The number of pupils in all the departments is 200. The principals are assisted in Classics, Mathematics, Natural Sciences, French, German, Spanish, Book-keeping, Drawing, Penmanship, Elocution, Composition, &c., by TEN experienced Professors and Instructors.

CHEMISTRY AND MATERIA MEDICA—LECTURES OF THE NEW-YORK COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.—The regular course of instruction will commence on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 19, with an introductory lecture on Chemistry, by Prof. R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D., at the Medical College, No. 90 East 13th-st., near 4th-av., at 4 o'clock, P. M. The course on Materia Medica and Pharmacy will commence at the same place on THURSDAY, 20th inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M., with an introductory lecture by Prof. GEORGE THURBER, M. D. Tickets may be had of A. CUSHMAN, No. 941 Broadway, corner 22d-st.; THOS. T. GREEN, Broadway, corner 14th-st., and WM. WRIGHT, No. 121 Maiden-lane.

BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE—THE REV. E. BEYMOUR, Principal. This boarding-school, situated at Bloomfield, N. J., within one hour's ride of New-York by railroad, will commence its 26th Term on Tuesday, Nov. 1, and continue five months. All the arrangements of the school are ordered to constitute a happy family and pleasant home. Experienced teachers are employed in all the departments, and special attention is paid to religious instruction. Circulars may be obtained of R. HOE & CO., No. 31 Gold-st., H. SEYMOUR, No. 52 Beekman-st., New-York, or of the Principal.

MADAME RUTTKAY KOSSUTH WILL reopen her Young Ladies' School in Cornwall, N. Y., on Sept. 20. The location adds to the advantages of education the improvement of health—the vicinity being one recommended by physicians to persons affected with throat diseases.
Madame RUTTKAY would respectfully refer to the Editors of the *Times*, to N. P. Willis, Esq., and to Hiram Barney, Esq., Trinity Building.

CADEMIES OF WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC, &c.—No. 62 Bowery, N. Y., and No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. These important branches, without which young men are incompetent to enter into business for themselves or others, are taught at hours suiting pupils, independent of classes. Ladies' writing lessons $2, sixteen lessons; boys $3 per month. MARTIN S. PAINE.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., six hours' distant from New-York, commences its 37th semi-annual session Oct. 3, 1859, with experienced professors, large cabinets, spacious gymnasium, and location of unsurpassed beauty and salubrity, it offers very rare educational advantages. For circulars address the Principals, the Rev. C. V. SPEAR and the Rev. J. R. BOYD.

NAZARETH HALL.—OUR BOARDING SCHOOL for boys is now full, having its complement of one hundred scholars. Parents and guardians wishing to place children with us, will please make early application for the first vacancies, which will scarcely occur before Christmas. Address the Rev. EDWARD H. REICHEL, Principal, Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn.

RAVENSWOOD FEMALE INSTITUTE, L. I., now in its twentieth session, combines every academic advantage afforded in the highest public seminaries, with the social privileges enjoyed in a private family circle. For beauty of position and sanitary influences it is unsurpassed, and though within view of Central Park is perfectly secluded. Circulars mailed on application addressed to Mrs. WM. JONES, Principal.

HOME INSTITUTE—AT EASTON, FAIRFIELD County, Conn. Fall Session commences Nov. 4. Circulars, giving all requisite information, can be obtained from Wilson G. Hunt & Co., Nos. 30 to 36 Park-place; Samuel Cantrell, Esq., No. 813 Broadway; Wm. H. Earle, Esq., No. 6 Liberty-place; James Haggart, Esq., No. 57½ Bowery; or from the Principal,
R. H. WHEELER.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 472 Broadway, M. Y. BEAN, Principal. Instruction (full English course, modern languages, Latin, music, painting and drawing) not surpassed in the City. Academic year commences Sept. 13. Pupils admitted any time. Those desiring instruction in special branches received at proportionate rates.

CHERRY VALLEY FEMALE ACADEMY, Cherry Valley, New-York, C. G. HAZELTINE and J. A. FOWLER, Principals. Next session will open Nov. 3. One of the Principals will be in New-York through the month of October, and can be consulted at No. 74 East 15th-st., or No. 244 Pearl-st., where catalogues can be found.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The Forty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Wednesday, Nov. 2. Circulars may be obtained of W. W. Rose, No. 68 Cedar-st., and of S. P. York, No. 79 Murray-st., New-York; also, by applying to the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 32 West 38th-st. Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her school for the coming year on Wednesday, Sept. 15. A punctual attendance of the pupils is particularly requested. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

FRENCH LESSONS.—PROF. D. LAGROIX, having removed to No. 859 Broadway, continues to impart instruction in his native language to limited classes or individuals with very favorable returns. By his simple and efficient method, a thorough practical knowledge of the language is soon acquired. Undoubted references given.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS—At South Williamstown, Berkshire County, Mass. The thirty-sixth semi-annual session will commence Wednesday, Nov. 3, and continue twenty-one weeks. Circulars can be obtained at A. S. Barnes & Co.'s bookstore, No. 51 John-st., or of the Principal,
BENJ. F. MILLS.

HAMILTON MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, WHITEPLAINS, N. Y.—Gen. MUNSON L. LOCKWOOD, Principal; H. HINDE, A. B., First Assistant. Term begins November 2. For circulars apply to Vanderbilt & Bros., No. 408 Broadway; and C. P. Detmold, Esq., Trinity Buildings; or to the Principal, at White Plains.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S SCHOOL, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 12. Pupils are prepared for College or the Counting-room. All the modern languages are taught by native professors, and in one department French is always spoken. There is a Primary department under an experienced female teacher. Circulars at Lockwood & Son's Bookstore, No. 411 Broadway.

WHITE PLAINS GRAMMAR SCHOOL, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—The Winter term of this School will open Nov. 2. Number limited. No extra charge for ancient or modern languages. Board and tuition unexceptionable. For circulars or information, apply to the Principal,
THOMAS C. O'REILLY.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English School, No. 906 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., reopens on Monday, Sept. 5. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK (formerly of 8th-st.) conducts the primary department with her well-known ability. Circulars at Brown's, No. 699; Christern's, No. 763; and Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway. Arrangements made for boarders.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE.—THE Annual session of this first-class Seminary for young ladies has commenced. Two rooms are still at liberty, and may be secured by immediate application to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals, Nyack-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—French and English, Classical and Commercial School, with fine playground and gymnasium, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of boys. Reopened Sept. 12.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—AN English and French Boarding and Day School, Nos. 16 and 18 East 28th-st., between Madison and 5th avs. will reopen Sept. 13.
The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, NORWALK, CONN.—Terms $140 per annum. Winter Term commences November 1. Parents are respectfully invited to call and examine this school. Circulars sent, and inquiries answered on application to the Principal, C. H. WHEELER.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—AT MT. Vernon, Westchester Co., N. Y., JOHN OAKLEY, principal. Winter term commences Nov. 1. For circulars containing particulars, address to the principal, or apply No. 45 Beekman-st., New-York.

$32 50—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY—Cattskill Mountains. Students (either sex) received any time. Appointments for interviews may be left at No. 122 Nassau-st, up-stairs, until November 2.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT BEDFORD, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Number limited to twelve. Next session will open Nov. 1. Circulars may be had of W. Underhill, Esq., 183 Water-st., or of the Principal.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—LEXington-av., near 37th-st. Instruction thorough in all branches; discipline efficient. Philosophical and chemical lectures, with apparatus. Terms $10 to $25 per quarter.

NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE—NO. 335 Broadway, New-York. Teachers and Pupils introduced; Schools and Seminaries supplied; circulars and references sent to any part of the Union. Address RICE & ANDREWS, Principals.

THE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, RE-opens Nov. 2. The number of boarders (boys) is limited to twenty; no day-pupils.
A. WATSON, A. M., Principal.

ARMENIA SEMINARY, ARMENIA, DUTCHESS COUNTY, N. Y.—Rev. D. GAGE, A. M., Principal. First-class Boarding School for both sexes. Terms low. Circulars sent upon application.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—THE WINTER Term commences Nov. 1. Circulars can be obtained of E. GOODENOUGH, Esq., No. 122 Nassau-st., or of A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

MRS. MACAULAY, NO. 43 EAST 21ST-ST., (between Broadway and 4th-av.,) will reopen her French and English Boarding and Day School Monday, Sept. 19.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 39th-st.,
near 5th-av.

Is now open for the reception of Pupils.
An omnibus will be provided for pupils residing at a distance.

PROF. ELIE CHARLIER'S
FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN
No. 48 East 24th-st.,
Will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 15.
Boarding and Day School, Classical and Commercial. Fifteen teachers are attached to the establishment; German and Spanish taught. The French is the language of the school. There is a primary department.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, (with Gymnasium under special teacher,) No. 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 5. Circulars at Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, at No. 156 2d-av.; at Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and at the school. There is a preparatory department for boys from 6 to 8 years old.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, AT COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.
Term begins Nov. 11. $120 per year.
R. C. FLACK, A. B., Principal.

PROF. A. BASSET IS ABOUT FORMING his classes in French and Spanish, on the 27th inst. He has a system of teaching for all ages and capacities unsurpassed. Writing taught perfectly in six lessons, on the Dubertis system, at his rooms, No. 48 East 12th-st., near Broadway.

J. JAY GREENOUGH'S PRIVATE SCHOOL for Boys, with a Primary Department, No. 11 West 27th-st. Circulars at the Book Stores, or at No. 82 East 23d-st.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT STAMFORD, CONN.—Z. B. NICHOLS, Principal. Winter Term commences Nov. 1. For circulars containing particulars address the Principal.

MISS REED'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 20 West 16th-st., near 5th-av., reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL—ENtering its twenty-third year—embraces primary, commercial and classical departments. For circulars, call on the Janitor. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

MISS F. B PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 77 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 19.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL RE-OPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., one door below 32d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 19.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY DESIRES A few pupils for instruction on the piano-forte; young beginners will be taken on very moderate terms; references of the first respectability. Address E. D. L., Brooklyn Post-office, or Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A FEMALE TEACHER OF MUSIC, two or three children to teach in exchange for board. Address MUSIC, Chambers' Piano Ware-rooms, 4th-av. and Astor-place, stating location, &c.

TEACHERS.

GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY, QUALIFIED to teach French, Latin, the English branches, drawing and oil-painting, wishes a situation as resident or visiting governess. Application may be made to the Rev. J. M. Stevenson, D. D., Tract House. Reference, also, may be made to the Rev. S. J. Prime, D. D, and the Rev. George Potts, D. D., of New-York, and the Rev. J. D. Wells, of Williamsburgh.

AN AMERICAN LADY, EXPERIENCED in tuition, and thoroughly competent to give instruction in the higher branches of English, French, (which she speaks,) and Music on the Piano, desires a reengagement as resident Governess in a private family; no objection to go South; best reference given. Address TUITION, Box No. 1,504, Post-office.

A FRENCH LADY WISHES TO MAKE an engagement as daily governess, for two or three hours every day, or private lessons in any of those branches—French, German, Italian, Music, drawing, and the English branches. Best references given. Address Box No. 243 Union-square Post-office. No agency need apply.

GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY FROM CONnecticut desires a situation in the above capacity in New-York or Brooklyn, the latter preferred, to teach the common English branches, French, drawing and music. An agreeable home more desirable than a large salary. Satisfactory references given. Address C. B. V., Box No. 2,634 Post-office.

A LADY EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING wishes a situation as visiting governess; is competent to instruct in all the English branches, rudiments of music on the piano, and various kinds of fancy work. Terms reasonable, according to instruction required. References exchanged. Address C. D., Station D, Post-office.

A LADY COMPETENT TO TEACH children—from nine to fourteen—Latin, French and the English branches, wishes employment as daily governess. Good references given. Address Box No. 57, Springfield, Mass.

GOVERNESS.—WANTED, IN A FAMILY RESiding about twelve miles from the City, a governess to instruct two young ladies in English, French, &c. Address Box No. 48, Post-office, Flushing, L. I.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.
No. 806 Broadway, New-York.
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
New-York on Wednesdays and Saturdays, commencing Sept. 24. Brooklyn on Tuesdays and Fridays, commencing Oct. 4.
Private classes for ladies at 11 A. M.; class for children at 4 P. M.; for gentlemen at 8 P. M.
Families, private classes and school classes attended. Circulars may be had at either of the Academies.

MR. CHARRAUD'S DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 54 EAST THIRTEENTH-STREET,
Will reopen on SATURDAY, 15th Oct., inst., at 12 o'clock noon, and 3½ P. M. Days throughout the season, TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 3 in afternoon for children, at 8 in evening for gentlemen. WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 12, noon, for children, and 3½ afternoon for young ladies and young gentlemen. Pupils can commence at any time. Circulars can be obtained at the above academy and at Mr. Charraud's, No. 148 East 17th-st.

E. FERRERO'S
DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 59 West 14th-st., New-York, and No. 122 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, are now open for the reception of pupils. For circulars apply at the Academies.

C. H. RIVERS'
DANCING ACADEMIES.
No. 235 Fulton-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn; No. 71 Newark-av., Jersey City. Days for classes in Jersey City Mondays and Thursdays; in Brooklyn Tuesdays and Fridays. Classes are now forming. Send for a circular.

THILLGROVE'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 206 8th-av., near 21st-st.—New classes are now forming on Monday and Thursday afternoons for ladies, misses and masters, and also an evening class for ladies and gentlemen. N.B.—Schools and private classes attended. Apply as above.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMies, No. 806 Broadway, New-York; No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn. Private class for Ladies, at 11 A. M., will commence in New-York, on SATURDAY, Oct. 22; in Brooklyn, on TUESDAY, Oct. 25. Please call for circulars.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

BOYNTON'S SELF-CLEARING, SELF-PACKING AND VENTILATING GAS-TIGHT FURNACE
Has been thoroughly tested in this community for the last five years, and has proved itself to be the MOST DURABLE, ECONOMICAL and POPULAR FURNAC in market. Call and examine the merits of this Fur nace, or send for descriptive circular, with references.
RICHARDSON, BOYNTON & CO.,
No. 260 Canal-st., New-York.

BUILDING MATERIALS.
J. B. & W. W. CORNELL & CO.'S
IRON WORKS,
Nos. 135 and 143 Centre-st., New-York.

J. B. & W. W. CORNELL & CO. are manufacturers of
IRON FRONTS for STORES, IRON BEAMS, FIRE-PROOF CEILINGS, FLOORS and PARTITIONS.
CAST and WROUGHT IRON RAILINGS, for Dwellings, Offices, Parks and CEMETERIES, of various designs.
I. L. CADY'S PATENT CHILLED-IRON BANK VAULTS, DOORS and SAFES.
WINDOW LINTELS, CORNICES and COLUMNS.
CAST-IRON BEAMS and GIRDERS.
SOLID ROLLED and RIVETED BEAMS, of various dimensions.
IRON DOORS, VAULT DOORS, SHUTTERS, SASHES, SKY LIGHTS and FLOOR LIGHTS.
Designs for any of the above will be furnished on application.

BOILER AND PLATE IRON.
RIVETS, LAP-WELD BOILER FLUES, &c., &c.
A full assortment of
EXTRA-SUPERIOR QUALITY—AMERICAN MANUFACTURE. Also, a full stock of common grades.
SPECIAL CONTRACTS solicited, and executed with promptness, at LOWEST RATES.
Orders received for importation.
WALLACE & BULKLEY,
10 and 12 Albany-st., corner of Washington, New-York.

SWEDES IRON—ASSORTED, RECEIVED DIrect from the Swedish iron masters, by C. E. HABICHT, No. 127 Pearl-st.

NORWAY IRON.—BEST QUALITY FOR NAILrods, received from Norway. For sale by C. E. HABICHT, No. 127 Pearl-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MACHINERY.

RELIANCE FIRE REGULATOR,
For saving fuel in steam-boilers. The most sensitive and efficient instrument of the kind.
CHAS. W. COPELAND, No 122 Broadway, N. Y.

LOST AND FOUND.

$500 REWARD.—STOLEN—$4,800, NEW-England bills, from 1s to 100s. The above reward will be paid to any person giving information that will lead to the recovery of said money. J. F. FROST, No. 3 Broadway Bank Building, Park-place.

LOST—$25 REWARD—A BLACK LEATHER BAG, marked C. L. Schuyler. No. 13 Laight-st.; has been lost or mislaid by an expressman, on the 24th of September last. Apply to PHILIP SCHUYLER, Jr., No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—SITUATED at Fonda's Bush, Fulton County, N. Y., 8 miles from Amsterdam, on New-York Central Railroad, and nine miles from Johnstown, the county seat. The farm contains 105 acres, all fine, tillable land, with the exception of seven acres of woodland; it is well watered, and a fine large stream of water runs through it; it is free of stones, good soil, easily tilled, and in a high state of cultivation. The barns, out-houses, and fences are in good repair. The land adjoins the village, and there are three two story dwelling-houses and a store on the farm, all pleasantly situated in the village. A magnificent grove of evergreens surrounds the farm-house. The village contains a large brick flouring-mill, large tannery, two stores, &c. The barns are full of wheat, oats and hay. There are 8 cows, 3 horses, and all the farming utensils, which will be sold with the above or separately. The roads are excellent; it is a healthy country, and is decidedly the most desirable farm in that vicinity. Whether as a Summer residence, or for agricultural purposes such a farm is rarely offered. For full particulars, inquire at No. 38 Ferry-st.

TO BUTCHERS AND OTHERS—A GOOD INvestment.—For sale a three story house and lot, built in the best manner; marble mantels, marble tiled in the hall; size of house 25x44 ft.; lot 25x99 ft.; has been occupied for the last eight years as a market, doing a first-class business. In connection therewith is a smoke-house and ice-house, which alone will bring in the interest of the whole outlay; also store fixtures, sausage cutter, boiler, and everything complete for the business. The whole will be sold for $6,000; $2,500 can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply at CORBETT'S Pork Store, in Atlantic-st., between Hicks and Clinton-sts., Brooklyn.

VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY ON THIRD-AVENUE AND TWELFTH-STREET, AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at public auction, THIS DAY (Tuesday,) at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange—
THIRD-AVENUE—Valuable store and dwelling-house, No. 251.
EAST TWELFTH-STREET—House and lot, No. 259, near Avenue B.
Maps and full particulars at the Auctioneer's office, No. 14 Pine-st.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE ON MURRAY HILL—For sale very cheap, either furnished or unfurnished, in consequence of the owner having moved to the country, the first-class three story brown stone, high-stoop house and lot, No. 92 East 36th-st., near 4th-av.; the house is 25x50 feet, with an extension, and was built in the best manner for the owner's own use; lot 25x98.9 feet; it will be sold at a bargain. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & Co., No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LEASE OF LOT No. 197 Henry-st.; the house is three-story, brick, with all the modern improvements and in first-rate order; the ground-rent is only $150 per annum, and has eighteen years unexpired. Will be sold low to close an estate. For particulars, apply to CROMWELL & BIRDSALL, No. 209 Front-st., THOS. W. BIRDSALL, No. 13 Pine-st., or EDWARD WOOD, No. 180 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—EIGHT LOTS OF GROUND, FULL size, On De Kalb-av., corner of Tompkins-av., and running through to and fronting also on Kosciusko-st., having been laid out with a handsome, modern built, frame house, having furnace, water, gas, and all in complete order. Will be sold cheap and on liberal terms, if applied for within the present month, on application to DUNHAM & CO., No. 13 William-st.

FOR SALE—THE SUPERIOR NEW THREEstory and attic brown-stone house and lot, No. 47 9th st., 280 feet west of 5th-av.; it is finished in the most complete style, with every modern convenience, and will be sold on reasonable and accommodating terms; No. 225 by 98 feet, with an extension of 18 by 25 ft.; lot 25 feet by half the block. Apply to I. G. PEARSON, on the premises, or at No. 8 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-NINE ACRES OF LAND, with dwelling, barn, carriage-house and other outbuildings; 1¼ miles from Munsey Station, on the Erie Railroad; in an excellent neighborhood; seven churches and three schools within two miles of the property. Vacant City lots would be taken in exchange for the above. RICHARD AMERMAN, No. 1,021 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—FURNISHED—To a private family, the valuable three-story and basement brown-stone front house and lot No. 79 East 18th-st., between 4th-av. and Irving-place. It is 25 feet front, three rooms deep, has just been put in complete order, and is replete with all modern improvements. Apply on the premises, between 10 and 1 o'clock daily.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF FORTY-ONE ACRES, situated near the Manahpan Station, on the Freehold and Jamesburg Railroad, Monmouth County, New-Jersey. The land is finely cultivated, and is strictly a first-class farm; the house and the outbuildings. Inquire of WM. B. PROBASCO, on the premises. Terms easy.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—AT YONKERS, 17 acres; at Tarrytown, 38½ and 42 acres; country seat at Hoboken Heights; paper-mill at East Bethlehem; grist-mill near Troy, N. Y.; 6 acres at Fishkill; 35 acres at Denville, N. J., all handsomely improved. Maps and views at No. 2 Pine-st. JOHN BRAINERD.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD PROPerty on 3d-av., the best on the avenue; rents for $2,000—can be bought for $11,000. This will be found upon examination to be a first-rate investment. Also for sale, a valuable store property down town, below Fulton-st. KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A beautiful farm of 90 acres, with buildings, fruit, &c., and a handsome grove of timber, five minutes' walk from steamboat landing, twenty minutes from depôt, and 18 miles from New-York.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

GREENPOINT PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A two-story house, with store attached, suitable for any kind of business; good cellar; grape vines, &c.; to be sold at a bargain. Apply to C. MONTROSS, Java-st., 5th lot east of Union-av. No agents need apply.

IMPROVED RESIDENCES AND FINE building sites, situated on the west side of the Hudson, contiguous to the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, for sale cheap, at the Real Estate Agency of SILAS SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer, &c., No. 23 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR COUNTRY seat, lots or Western lands, one or two elegant brown-stone houses, large lots, and first-class in every respect. Also, a fine store, and the cottages, Nos. 102 and 110 Ryerson-st., Brooklyn.
JOHN BRAINERD, No. 2 Pine-st.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS.—FOR SALE, FOUR fine lots on 5th-av., opposite the Park. The owner has no objection to receive in payment a good house, situated on 5th-av. or its immediate vicinity. If application is made for the exchange of property, parties will state full particulars. Address Box No. 3,581 Post-office.

FOR SALE OR TO EXCHANGE FOR BROOKLYN PROPERTY—The two-story, attic and basement brick house, No. 139 Prince-st., New-York, newly painted and has all the modern improvements. For terms apply to S. COCKCROFT, No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ON THE SOUTHEAST CORNER OF Lexington-av. and 39th-st., the elegant, first-class, three-story brown stone front house, front full size, with all the modern improvements; also, two brown-stone front houses on 39th-st., about 22 feet front, lot full depth. Inquire at the corner house.

FOR SALE, THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN THE CITY.—A four-story brown-stone house, 23x65, lot 98 feet, with every modern improvement, a $22,000 for $16,000; must be sold at once. Corner of 5th-av., or West 18th-st. KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR IMPROVED City property, the northwest corner of 4th-av. and 29th-st., which is 100 feet 6 inches on the avenue and 100 feet on 29th-st. Terms easy. Address by note, No. 22 West 26th-st.

VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY.—A GENtleman leaving the City will dispose of highly productive property, and take mortgages for the full amount, or other good security. Address, CITY PROPERTY, care JOHN LLOYD & SONS, 17 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LEASE OF LOT No. 77 Madison-st. The house is two story, brick, with bath, &c., and in first-rate order. The ground rent only $135 per annum, with 20 years unexpired. For particulars apply to EDWARD WOOD, 180 Fulton-st.

DAIRY AND GRASS FARM—200 ACRES, NO rocks or stones, 7 miles from Hoboken by macadamized road. Price $14,000, and terms easy. Apply to the owner, A. POST, No. 15 Perry-st., or Waverly-place.

FOR SALE CHEAP—IN FORTY-SECOND-ST., a new four-story, brown-stone house, 20x50 feet; all modern improvements. Terms very easy. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

SEVERAL VERY DESIRABLE FARMS, situated in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties, for sale cheap, by SILAS SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer, &c., No. 23 Pine-st., New-York.

THREE SECOND-HAND SAFES, WILDER'S and Herring's patents; also two jewelers' safes, large and small sizes, for sale low at No. 98 Maiden-lane, New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE,
A very desirable country seat and farm, of 100 acres of land. Improvements first class. Will be sold low, or exchanged on favorable terms, by
CALDWELL & JONES, No. 96 Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT ORANGE CN. J., containing six to twenty-six acres, within one hour's ride, by railroad, from New-York City, situated on the southeastern slope of Orange Mountain, near the Mountain House and Railroad depôt. The location is perfectly healthy; access to and from the City eight times daily, each way, by railroad. The house is in Italian style, large and new, built by the owner for his own residence, in the most careful and substantial manner with all the latest modern improvements. An abundant supply of pure and soft water, hot and cold, in all parts of the house, brought from two never-failing springs on the place. The out-buildings are new, large and convenient, supplied with soft water in various parts. The grounds are handsomely laid out with walks and drives, and ornamented with trees, shrubbery, and a fine fountain; fruit of all kinds in great abundance, and of the best varieties. There are six acres of woodland. A fine place for a gentleman doing business in the City and wishing to live in the country. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

COUNTRY PLACE.—WANTED TO LEASE, FOR one or three years, with the privilege of buying, a country place of 20 or 30 acres, suitable for a gentleman's Summer residence, within 1½ hours' ride from the City by railroads and 1½ miles from the depôt. The place must be in good repair and the situation perfectly healthy. Possession by 1st Feb., 1860. Address JOHN NIXON, Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

A HANDSOME COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE NEAR WHITE PLAINS—Forty acres; nice house and out-houses; plenty of fruit and shade trees; land fine order, fine view of the Sound, very healthy location, good drives, fishing, &c. Will be sold at a fair price, on easy terms. Lithograph and map of the place may be seen by applying to
E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

ROMANTIC RESIDENCE FOR SALE—$2,750—or lease, $125—five minutes' walk from the depôt, South Norwalk; two acres in garden, and four acres in groups of trees and shrubs; beautiful prospect, diversified surface; every requisite for picturesque landscape gardening. BENJAMIN H. GOE,
No. 1 University Building.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFULly situated country seats on the west side of the Hudson. Situation healthy, and view in all directions unsurpassed. For plans, illustrations and other particulars, apply at S. SEYMOUR'S Real Estate Agency, Nos. 21 and 23 Pine-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE IN STAMFORD, CONN.—A COMmodious house, with more than an acre of highly cultivated ground, containing flower and vegetable gardens; an abundance of various fruits, and a hill-side orchard. Address J. G. B., Free Academy, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A NEW COTTAGE AND ONE ACRE on the Hudson, with fine river view, six minutes walk from depôt and one hour from New-York.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET.

BERGEN HEIGHTS ARSENAL TO LEASE AT AUCTION.—ASST.-QR.-MR.-GENERAL'S OFFICE, U. S. Army, No. 6 State-st., New-York, Sept. 21, 1859. Will be leased at public auction, on the premises, at 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, the 20th day of Oct., next, by David Scott, Auctioneer, for the period of five years, from the 1st day of Nov., 1859, unless sooner required for Government purposes, the property in Hudson City, N. J., known as Bergen Heights Arsenal, containing about five acres of land, with the buildings thereon. Conditions will be made known on inquiry at this office.
D. D. TOMPKINS, Asst.-Q. M. Gen., U. S. Army.

A MOST MAGNIFICENT BROWN STONE house to let on Madison-av., cheap, at $2,000. Will be let for $1,600 per year. Also a splendid brown stone on 31st-st., very near 5th-av., for $1,700. Also a very fine brown stone on East 27th-st., very near 4th-av., rent $1,200, immediate possession. KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

TO LET—A LARGE FINE HOUSE ON BLEECKERst., not far from Broadway, suitable for a public house, private family, or any business purposes. Rent moderate. Also, to let, a handsome brown-stone dwelling house on 27th-st., near 4th-av. Also, a house on Union-square. Also, a splendid house on 31st-st., near 5th-av.; rent $1,700. KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 210 WILLIAM-ST., 100 feet deep, with a room adjoining 30 feet square; seven bedrooms and a large front basement, all fitted up in the best manner; workshops for light manufacturing purposes, in No. 208 William and No. 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—A handsome three-story house, in perfect order; has hot and cold water, bath, &c., and can be had cheap to 1st of May next, and at a moderate rent after that date. Apply to H. J. CULLEN, Montague-place, corner of Clinton-st., or D. BEDELL, No. 69 Cranberry-st.

TO LET—THE BUILDING NO 129 EAST TWENty-second-st., 25 by 50 feet, four stories high, well lighted, suitable for mechanical or manufacturing purposes; will be fitted up to suit the tenant; possession given immediately. Inquire of G. & W. YOUNGS, No. 163 7th-av.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT AT NO. 45 East 31st-st., between 4th and Madison avs., high stoop, three-story, with modern improvements, 13 rooms, thoroughly furnished, (not including silver and linen.) Location and neighborhood unexceptionable. Inquire on the premises, or of WM. C. BASSETT, Esq., 14 Wall-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE PLEASANT dwelling No. 102 Ryerson-st., near Myrtle-av. Railroad cars; gas fixtures, dumb waiter, tea-room, and very convenient. Possession now; key at No. 106. Call and see it. JOHN BRAINERD, No. 2 Pine-st.

HOUSE TO RENT.—THE THREE-STORY AND attic house, No. 204 Henry-st. House furnished in the best manner, has gas and water throughout, from cellar to attic. Also, the furniture for sale suitable for a genteel family. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—A FULL-SIZED, FIRST-CLASS house, elegantly finished, and replete with the modern improvements, in the best location on Madison-av. Rent, to an approved tenant, very moderate, for one or more years. Address C. S., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

LEONARD-ST., NEAR BROADWAY—TO LEase or Bonus of Lease for sale—20 years and renewal of a plot 100 feet on Leonard-st. by 125 on Church, suitable for three large stores. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

TO LET, OR FOR SALE.—A NEW FIRST-class house, with all the modern improvements, furnished or unfurnished, hot and cold water, gas, &c., for the third story. Apply at No. 119 East 31st-st., near 3d-av., from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M.

TO RENT.—THE BASEMENT IN THE TIMES Building, under the *Times* Office, running through from Park-row to Nassau-st. Apply at the Counting Room of the *Times*.

TO LET.—THE BASEMENT No. 1

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Oct. 4, 1859.

UNPAID WATER RENTS.—NOTICE IS HEREby given that by an act of the Legislature 10 per cent will be added to all unpaid water rents on the first day of November, in addition to the five per cent. which was incurred on the first day of August.
MYNDERT VAN SCHAICK, President.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—HENRY HILTON against HENRY L. BULKLEY and ROSINA his wife, Henry Day, Henry M. Alexander, George De Forest Lord, Thomas A. Jenckes and Mary Jane Jenckes, his wife, Adolph Bach, George Clarke, Thomas E. Davis.—Summons.—For Relief.—(Com. not Ser.)—To the defendants above-named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City, County and State of New-York, on the 10th day of September, 1859, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their offices, No. 91 Merchants' Exchange in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Sept. 10, 1859. LAROCQUES & BARLOW,
o11-law6wTu* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—THOMAS E. DAVIS against HENRY L. BULKLEY and ROSINA, his wife, Henry Day, Henry M. Alexander, George De Forest Lord, Thomas A. Jenckes, and Mary Jane Jenckes, his wife, Adolph Bach, Geo. Clarke.—Action No. 4.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.) To the defendants above-named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City, County and State of New-York, on the 9th day of September, 1859, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office No. 91 Merchants' Exchange, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Sept. 9, 1859. LAROCQUES & BARLOW,
o11-law6wTu* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY against MICHAEL KILROY, George M. Merrilees, Sarah Merrilees, Theodore P. Nichols, Augustus W. Whipple, John F. Trow, James Van Buren, Thomas Nicholson and William Sharp.—Summons.—For relief.—To the defendants abovenamed and each of them, and especially to Thomas Nicholson, Assignee, &c. You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 66 Wall-street in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. And you will take notice that the complaint in this action was on the 21st day of April, 1859, filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York.—Dated April 21, 1859. SCUDDER & CARTER,
Sep. 13—law6wTu* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN HARMON, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administratrix, at the store of William Cahoone, No. 134 Atlantic-street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 23d day of November next.—Dated May 16, 1859. MERCY A. HARMON,
my17-law6mTu* Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET CLARK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 25 William-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 3, 1859.
o4-law6mTu* EDWARD S. CLARK, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF COURT, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY N. KEENEY, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, to present the same, with proper vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at No. 138 William-street, New-York City, on or before the 1st day of February next.—Dated Aug 1, 1859.
ASA L. SHIPMAN, Executor.
au2-law6mTu* ELIZA J. KEENEY, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM PEREGO, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 275 Greenwich-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of November next.—Dated New-York, May 23, 1859.
my24-law6mT* JAMES H. NOE, Executor.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of WOOD & GRANT was dissolved on the 12th inst., by mutual consent. Ross W. Wood is authorized to sign in liquidation.
ROSS W. WOOD,
ALEX. H. GRANT,
RICHARD D. WOOD.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1859.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and firm of ROSS W. WOOD & SON, and will continue the business heretofore conducted by the late firm of Wood & Grant.
ROSS W. WOOD,
RICHARD D. WOOD.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1859.

THOMAS GARNER, JR., IS THIS DAY admitted a member of our firm.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 10, 1859. GARNER & CO.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, School Officers of the XIXth Ward, at the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Tuesday, Oct. 18, 1859, at 12 o'clock noon, for doing the mason work, carpenter work, heating with hot water furnaces, and painting, necessary for the erection and completion of a new School-house one hundred feet east of the corner of Seventy-ninth-street and Third-avenue, in said Ward, according to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason Work," "Proposals for Carpenter Work," "Proposals for Heating," and "Proposals for Painting." Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each contractor.

The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

DANIEL GALLAGHER,
FRANCIS SATCOM,
CHARLES SMITHSON, } Building Committee.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XXIid Ward, at the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until FRIDAY, the 28th day of October, inst., at 12 o'clock noon, for the desks, settees, chairs, &c., necessary to furnish Ward School-House No. 17, in 47th-st., near the 8th-av., in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the Office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each bidder.

The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

BENJ. P. FAIRCHILD, Chairman.
EDWARD TIMPSON, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE.—TO CLOSE A CONCERN, OR WOULD exchange for other desirable property, (real estate or shipping of good class not objectionable,) an entire manufacturing interest, with the valuable patent right for the manufacture of a staple article of superior quality, of large and steady consumption and ready sale. The manufactory in complete order and located in this immediate vicinity.

This opportunity offers inducements to any parties in good standing desirous of taking an established business, or extending their own in a reliable way. Address H. L. with real name, Box No. 4,118 Post-office.

MERCHANDISE WANTED—IN EXCHANGE for farming lands in Michigan and cash. The lands are advantageously located, well timbered and watered, and susceptible of high cultivation; are contiguous by rail, plank, and the ordinary country roads to good markets. Farms of any size to suit. Title perfect. Cash and lands will be given for good merchandise—dry goods preferred—to any reasonable amount. Address T., Box No. 1,736 Post-office.

TO CAPITALISTS.—A LARGE PROFIT CAN be realized by the purchase of an interest in the Patent Right (recently secured) of a very valuable improvement for steam-engines and locomotives. For particulars apply to H. A. MILLER, No. 15 William-st., Room No. 4.

PARTNER WANTED—WHO CAN INVEST $10,000, either as special or active partner, in a wholesale manufacturing business in this city, already well established. Address Box No. 3,598 Post-office.

TO WINDOW SHADE MAKERS—A NEW method of manufacturing window shades at a saving of 400 to 500 per cent., for sale, if applied for immediately. Address ARTIST, Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. JARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

SCHOOL FURNITURE, Of the most approved style, manufactured at the oldest establishment in the State.

Lecture-room and Sabbath-school settees, campstools, blackboard of slate, of any dimensions; revolving or stationery crayons, white and colored. Also, Office and Bank desks and bookcases of every description made to order by
ROBERT PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker.

CHAMBER ENAMELED FURNITURE AT the old-established Eagle Manufactory, No. 624 Broadway, five doors above Laura Keene's Theatre. Elegant suites in all styles and colors, from $25 and upward, superior to any manufactured in this country. Mattresses, wardrobes, &c.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $25 and upwards; also, mattresses and palliasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

ASTROLOGY.

N.B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEbrated Madame PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also, that of her visitor. If you wish truth, give her a call at No. 25½ 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies 50 cents gentlemen $1.

FINANCIAL.

BANK-NOTE ENGRAVING.

AMERICAN BANK-NOTE COMPANY.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1859.

The business of this Company in New-York having been concentrated in the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, the several firm agencies of RAWDON, WRIGHT, HATCH & EDSON, TOPPAN, CARPENTER & CO., DANFORTH, PERKINS & CO., BALD, COUSLAND & CO., JOCELYN, DRAPER, WELSH & CO., and WELSTOOD, HAY & WHITING, are discontinued, and all communications may hereafter be addressed to the Secretary.

This Company is now prepared to afford to BANKING INSTITUTIONS and THE PUBLIC, THE ADVANTAGES CONTEMPLATED IN ITS FORMATION, both as it regards the SUPERIORITY OF THEIR WORK *and the provisions made for the safety of the trust confided to their care*, and they respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to them under their separate Firm organizations.

Offices at NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, BOSTON NEW-ORLEANS, CINCINNATI, MONTREAL and CHICAGO.

CHARLES TOPPAN, President.
WM. H. WHITING, Secretary.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE,	BELGIUM,	ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN,	SPAIN,	GERMANY,
IRELAND,	PORTUGAL,	RUSSIA,
HOLLAND,	SWITZERLAND,	SWEDEN;

ALSO ON

ATHENS,	CONSTANTINOPLE,	ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO,	BEYROUT,	JERUSALEM,

&c., &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 30 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
Sight bills on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
BANK OF LIVERPOOL,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland,
In sums from £1 upwards.
Issued by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples, and Vienna, and their correspondents.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
No. 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick-st.,
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. Amounts from 10 cents to $5,000 received. Deposits made on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1. Six per cent allowed. E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President; GEORGE SEELEY and JOHN MCLEAN, Vice-Presidents. G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary; S. L. HULL, Attorney.

EUGENE THOMPSON,
AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,
No. 37 William-st., buys and sells Stocks and Bonds at Brokers' Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Price current of Insurance Stock furnished on application.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 11, 1859.

AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY AT this place, the following persons were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:
JACOB CAMPBELL, Jr.,
WILLIAM SMITH,
CHARLES B. WHITE,
GEORGE R. JACKSON,
DAVID L. YOUNG,
EBENEZER BEADLESTON,
AMOS F. HATFIELD,
EBENEZER H. PRAY,
CHARLES I. TIFFANY,
JOHN KERR,
ALEXANDER HAWKINS,
JESSE A. MARSHALL,
JOHN A. MERRITT,
ELISHA BROOKS.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JACOB CAMPBELL, Jr., was unanimously elected President, and CHARLES B. WHITE, Vice-President.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Oct. 4, 1859.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INTEREST on the Stocks of the Corporation of the City of New-York, due Nov. 1, 1859, will be paid on that day at the Shoe and Leather Bank, by A. V. Stout, Chamberlain. The Transfer Books will be closed on Wednesday, the 12th inst. For the accommodation of Stockholders, transfers will be permitted during the period the books remain closed, to take effect Nov. 1.
ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

FULTON BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1859.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER cent. has this day been declared from the earnings of the Bank during the last six months, payable on and after the 1st November next. The transfer books will be closed from the 21st inst. to the 1st Nov. By order of the Board of Directors.
R. M. BUCHANAN,
Assistant Cashier.

OFFICE OF EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, No. 71 Wall-st., Oct. 4, 1859.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) Per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand. By order of the Board of Directors.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

$30.000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage on property in this City or Brooklyn. Apply to J. & J. GEMMEL, No. 302 Broadway, up stairs, from 11 till 1; or to S. B. HUTCHINGS, No. 36 John-st., from 10 till 12.

HARDWARE, METAL AND IRON PAPER.—Parties having any to dispose of will find it for their interest to apply to P. W. GALLAUDET, Note Broker, No. 64 Wall-st. Advances made on good business paper.

SCIOTA AND HOCKING VALLEY RAILROAD Coupons, due 1st of May last, can now be collected by leaving them with WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 82 Broadway.

ALL KINDS OF STOCKS, BONDS, &c., bought and sold at Brokers' Board, or private, sale, by THOMAS DENNY & CO., No. 39 Wall-st.

SIGHT AND TIME BILLS ON ALL THE Southern cities, purchased by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:
For Williams' Bridge—7:45 A. M., 11 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.; 3:30 P. M. For White Plains—12:30 P. M.; 5 P. M., 6:15 P. M., from White and Centre sts. For Dover Plains—1 P. M. For Albany—8:30 A. M.—Mail Train.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Dover Plains—5:30 A. M.
White Plains—5 A. M., 7 A. M.; 5 P. M.
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 3:40 P. M.
Albany—9:15 A. M.—Mail Train.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 16, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 9:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:10 and 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.
The 11:45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence via East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, Sept. 19, 1859, Passenger Trains leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 9:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 3:30 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown, and intermediate stations. Night Express at 4:30 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester at Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.
CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l. Supt.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton market slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M., and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton-market slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4, 6 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 3, 5:30 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM OCT. 17, 1859. Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie 3:20 P. M.; for Sing Sing 10 A. M., and 4, and 6:45 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie 7:15 A. M. and 1:15 P. M. for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45, 8:38 and 10:35 A. M., and 3:55 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; for Yaphank at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for Syosset at 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.; for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.; for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M.

SHIPPING.

NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP CO.

REGULAR THROUGH LINE
to
SAN FRANCISCO,
via
PANAMA RAILROAD,
and connecting only with steamers GOLDEN GATE, GOLDEN AGE, JOHN L. STEPHENS, and SONORA, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at Panama.
DIRECT TO ASPINWALL.

The splendid steamships BALTIC, ADRIATIC and ATLANTIC, having been entirely refitted and adapted to the California Trade, will hereafter run as above, leaving this port on the
5TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH,
from the foot of Canal-st., North River.

THE ATLANTIC
4,000 tons burden, R. H. PEARSON, Commander, will leave on
THE 20TH OCTOBER,
to connect at Panama with the well-known and superior steamship GOLDEN GATE, R. S. WHITING, Commander.

THE BALTIC,
will follow on the 5th November.

An experienced Surgeon is attached to each ship.

Through freight and passengers will be immediately forwarded upon arrival of the steamer at Aspinwall.

Each of the above steamships has capacity for 600 to 800 tons freight, which will be taken at moderate rates.

It is believed that the accommodation afforded by the above ships are unsurpassed by any in the world.

An extra ship is always in reserve at Panama, so that there will be no detention in forwarding passengers, baggage and freight.

For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st.

For passage apply at the only office of the Companies, on the wharf foot of Canal-st., to WM. H. WICKHAM.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Nov. 12, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $60.

For freight or passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The FULTON will succeed the Arago, and sail Dec. 10.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Sept. 28.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 5.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 12.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 19.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Oct. 26.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 2.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Nov. 9.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 23.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owner of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.
Cabin passage.....$15 | Deck.....$6
The steamship COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 19, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely.
Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans	$39 75	To Augusta, Ga	$20 00
To Mobile, Ala	35 00	To Atlanta, Ga	23 00
To Montgomery, Ala	26 00	To Columbia, S. C	20 00
To Nashville, Tenn	30 00	To Charlotte, N. C	22 00
To Memphis, Tenn	33 50	To Jacksonville, Fla	21 00
To Knoxville, Tenn	27 00	To Pilatka, Fla	23 00

For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The JAMES ADGER, Capt. R. ADAMS, succeeds on SATURDAY, Oct. 22.

FOR ALEXANDRIA, WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN.—The New-York and Virginia screw steamship Company's new and first-class steamship
MOUNT VERNON,
F. C. SMITH, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 12 North River, for the above ports, EVERY SATURDAY at 3 o'clock P. M.
Cabin passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $7 50
Freight 8 cents per foot on measurement goods. Other articles in proportion, and received on Fridays and Saturdays.
No commission charged for forwarding.
No bills of lading signed after departure of steamer.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship BREMEN, H. WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on SATURDAY, Oct. 29, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN, at the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

FOR THE SOUTH—
NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE,
MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, via SAVANNAH, Ga.—The favorite steamship STAR OF THE SOUTH, Capt. Thos. LYON, will leave on TUESDAY, Oct. 18, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24; New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage apply to SAM'L L. MITCHELL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

REDUCED RATES.—THE NEW-YORK AND Virginia Steamship Company's steamships will receive freight every day for Tennessee, North Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk City Point and Richmond, and will leave Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
ROANOKE, Capt. Couch, on TUESDAY.
YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, on THURSDAY.
JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, on SATURDAY.
Passage stateroom included, to Norfolk, reduced to $6. Petersburgh and Richmond, stateroom included, reduced to $8. Meals 50 cents extra.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.
Freight taken on moderate terms.

NOTICE.—TO SHIPPERS TO CENTRAL AMERICA AND THE WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.—OFFICE OF THE NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—This Company is prepared to grant through bills of lading in connection with the Panama Railroad Company, on shipments of merchandise to Central America and the West Coast of South America. The same facilities will also be afforded on shipments from Central America to Liverpool by arrangement with the Cunard line. For rates of freight apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., to
I. P. STEPHENS, Secretary.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship MONTGOMERY, F. CROCKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on THURSDAY, Oct. 20, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Columbus, $23; Atlanta, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one-half per cent. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The HUNTSVILLE succeeds on Thursday, Oct. 27.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—THE WELLknown first-class, side-wheel steamship STATE OF GEORGIA, Capt. J. J. GARVIN, will leave Philadelphia for Charleston, on THURSDAY, 20th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M. Very superior state-rooms can be secured by letter or telegraph. The KEYSTONE STATE will sail as above for Savannah, Geo., on 26th October. Fare on either ship, $15.
A. HERON, Jr., Agent,
Corner of 4th and Chesnut sts.,
Philadelphia.

NOTICE TO CALIFORNIA PASSENGERS.—The ticket-office for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company has been removed from No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren, to the office of the North Atlantic Steamship Company, on the wharf foot of Canal-st.

STEAMBOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE.—NOTICE.—CHANGE OF HOUR.—On and after THURSDAY, Oct. 20, the Steamboats of the FALL RIVER LINE to BOSTON, *via* NEWPORT and FALL RIVER, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, at 4 P. M., instead of 5 as heretofore.
WM. BORDEN, Agent.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1859.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE steamboat AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier at 8 A. M. daily, (without exception) landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplancks and Caldwells. Leaves Peekskill at 1 P. M., touching at Amos-st. each way.

DAILY FOR HARTFORD, DIRECT—FROM Peck-slip, East River, at 4 o'clock P. M., steamers CITY OF HARTFORD, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and GRANITE STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, FARE 50 CENTS.—The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip East River, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in time to connect with Naugatuck, Housatonic, and New-Haven Railroad.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 5 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT, at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT—FOR SAG HARbor EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, from Oliver-slip, Pier No. 33 East River, steamer CATALINE. Freight taken.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer METAMORA, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, for Piermont, Nyack, Hackensack, Englewood, &c. Leave foot of Cortlandt-st. (Sundays excepted,) 9:40 A. M.; 3:50 and 5:20 P. M. Leave Piermont at 6:30 and 7:45 A. M., and 3:40 P. M.

LECTURES.

MECHANICS' SOCIETY LECTURES,
(ASTRONOMICAL COURSE.)
At the Cooper Institute, commencing at 7½ o'clock,
by Prof. O. M. MITCHELL.

1. Oct. 25.—*The Laws of Motion and Gravitation, applied to the Earth and Moon.*
2. Oct. 28.—*Physical Constitution of the Planets and their Satellites.*
3. Nov. 1.—*The Organization of the Systems of Jupiter and Saturn.*
4. Nov. 4.—*The Discovery of the New Planets.*

TICKETS 25 CENTS each, to be had at the following places: G. F. Nesbitt & Co., cor. of Pearl and Pine sts.; Hutchinson & Wickersham's, No. 312 Broadway; Mechanics' Hall, No. 472 Broadway; Wm. Hall & Sons, No. 543 Broadway; T. T. Green's, corner of Broadway and 14th-st., and at the office of the Cooper Institute.

TRINITY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
A Course of Lectures will be delivered in the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, on 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. The first Lecture of the Course will be given on TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 25,
By the Rev. THEO. L. CUYLER.
Subject—*Womanhood.*
The second Lecture of the Course will be given on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 1, by the Rev. W. H. MILBURN. Subject—*What a Blind Man saw in England.*
Tickets, 25 cents. To be had of any of the following places: J. F. Williams, No. 442 8th-av., near 34th-st.; J. W. Collins, No. 1,006 Broadway. J. R. Edward, No. 191 West 23d-st.; A. Parish, corner 34th-st. and 7th-av., or at the door on the evening of the Lecture. Doors open at 7: Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock.
J. W. COLLINS, Chairman Lecture Committee.

GILLETTE YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING,
PROF. O. M. MITCHELL
Will deliver the fourth and last lecture of the series now being given before this Association on *The Astronomy of the Bible*, at the Calvary Baptist Church, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
Tickets to be had at the door, (on the evening of the lecture,) 30 cents each.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; lecture at 8.
☞ N. B.—This series of lectures have never before been delivered in this City. ☜
JAS. SANDFORD, Chairman Lecture Committee.

PROF. O. M. MITCHELL AND THE REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER, AT COOPER INSTITUTE.
Six Lectures before the Young Men's Association of the South Baptist Church, at Cooper Institute, by Prof. O. M. MITCHELL and the Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER.
Oct. 17—Prof. Mitchell. Subject—*The Distance, Magnitude and Number of the Fixed Stars.*

THE SPORTING WORLD.

The English Cricketers at Canada.

WHEIR ARRIVAL AT HAMILTON—FIRST DAY'S PLAY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HAMILTON, C. W., Monday, Oct. 17.

The Eleven of England arrived here this morning, and about 3 P. M. commenced their match with the Canadians. The weather was showery; the ground, rather heavy. There were, notwithstanding, as many as three thousand persons on the field.

GRUNDY and STEPHENSON were the only two bowlers put on by the All-England Eleven, who won the toss.

At 5 o'clock, when time was called, the score stood as follows:

First Innings.

CANADIANS.		
Starling	b Stephenson	2
Caskear	b Stephenson	5
Bayley	b Grundy	0
Harris	b Grundy	2
Worswick	b Grundy	0
Rickett	b Stephenson	3
Parsons	b Stephenson	3
Herewood	b Grundy	0
Reid	b Grundy	0
Tottien	c Lillywhite, b Grundy	0
Rogerson	run out	10
Dykes	b Stephenson	0
Jones	not out	2
Pickering	l b w b Stephenson	0
Bosteed		3
Byes 2, leg byes 1		30
Total		

[FROM THE REPORTER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

The English cricketers arrived here this morning. Play commenced at 2½ o'clock, with the Twenty-two of Canada at the wickets. At the close of the day's play the Canadians had made thirty runs, with eight wickets to go down.

The weather was showery.

Five or six thousand persons were assembled to witness the game.

Sparring Match.

BENEFIT OF PRICE, THE VICTOR OVER KELLY.

A large playcard, conspicuously posted in the public thoroughfares, yesterday, informed the public, or as many as it might concern, that "NED PRICE, of Boston," the Middle-weights' champion of America, at the earnest solicitation of numerous friends, would give a grand sparring exhibition at Vauxhall Gardens, late Hoym's Theatre, Bowery, on which occasion the "Profession" of New-York would assist. The principal attraction of the evening would be "a trial of skill between PRICE and a well-known Professor." The public did not attend in large numbers, the theatre being, in fact, less than half-filled. There were some prominent pugilists present, for PRICE had "won golden opinions" by his late victory over KELLY in Canada. Otherwise the assembly was formed of sporting men, with a liberal sprinkling of Bowery boys.

Sparring was not the only entertainment provided. There were dancing, negro minstrelsy, singing, wonderful feats with knives, and dexterous tricks with gilded balls, but the audience cared little for these. They came to see sparring; they were intent only on pummeling. The Master of the Ceremonies first introduced gentlemen of the names of GALLAGHER and AYERS, who fought a few rounds with commendable moderation, neither of them showing much mettle. Next came MICHAEL (Mike) SMITH and FREEMAN, a colored man. White and black being opposed in this fashion, the sympathies of a white audience, of course, went with white; nevertheless, though white, according to the rules of the ring and the science of fisticuffing, went out triumphant. it is due to the man of color to say that he gave his adversary some trouble.

The next pair were LYON and ARMSTRONG. Those who were adepts in the sport declared that they showed pretty play. KERRIGAN and WINKLE, however, took them entirely to pieces, if the applause of the audience was a criterion. They knocked each other about in the most delightful manner, amid loud screams of appreciative admiration. And whether KERRIGAN was victorious over WINKLE, or whether he succumbed to WINKLE, was, and probably is at this moment, for lack of an umpire, a disputed point.

All the foregoing was but a whet to the real excitement of the evening. The Master of the Ceremonies introduced "NED PRICE," of Boston, and Mr. CLARKE, of London, the latter gentleman being the "distinguished professor" alluded to. Mr. PRICE addressed the audience—said he felt flattered. If the audience had been larger he would have liked it better, but as it was he liked it just as much. He was vehemently cheered, and then the antagonists set to. In the first round PRICE got CLARKE "into chancery," and again in the second. In the third CLARKE went down, probably more by slipping than by the force of the blow. In the fourth round CLARKE in turn gave PRICE a taste of chancery practice. In the fifth CLARKE had slightly the advantage, but in the sixth and concluding round he went into chancery twice. The spectators seemed to enjoy the thing, and departed apparently well satisfied that they had spent their money to advantage.

The Turf for 1859.

Eclipse Course, Long Island—trotting, Monday, Oct. 17, match $1,000, mile heats, best 3 in 5 in harness.

D. Piffer, Br., G. Brown Dick	1	1	1
D. Tallman, B. S. Geo. M. Patchen	2	2	2

	Time 1st Heat.	Time 2d Heat.	Time 3d Heat.
Quarter mile	:37	:36	:37
Half mile	1:14	1:11	1:13
Mile	2:28	2:25¼	2:28

There was a good attendance on the course to witness the sport. *Patchen* had the call in betting at the rate of $100 to $80, but *Brown Dick* won the trot in fine style. His owner challenges any horse in the world, excepting *Flora Temple*, for $5,000. Mr. S. WHELPY drove Mr. BONNER'S celebrated team *Lantern* and *Lady Woodruff* previous to the trot, around the course, in 2:31½, and wanted to match them for a large amount against time, that he would drive *Lantern* and *Lady Woodruff* in 2:30.

THE OYSTER ISLAND CASE.

Correspondence between Gov. Morgan and Attorney-General Tremain.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

The following correspondence between the Governor and Attorney-General establishes the claim of New-York to Oyster Island, called in question by a recent proclamation from the Executive of New-Jersey:

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Albany, Oct. 10, 1859.

To Hon. Lyman Tremain, Attorney-General:

DEAR SIR: I inclose herewith a copy of an order of RUSSELL STURGES, Esq., President of the Board of Pilot Commissioners of New-York, dated the 22d of September last, by which it will be seen that Oyster Island has been designated by the Pilot Commissioners as a place of "deposit for all matter excavated from the docks, slips, or harbor of New-York."

I inclose also a copy of a proclamation of His Excellency WILLIAM A. NEWELL, Governor of the State of New-Jersey, dated Oct. 1, 1859, "warning and commanding all persons whatever forthwith to desist from making any further deposits" on said island, and claiming the same to be the property of the State of New-Jersey.

And I also inclose a copy of a letter of Mr. STURGES, as President of the Board of Pilot Commissioners, to me, dated the 6th October inst., in reference to the proceedings referred to above; and I have to request that you favor me with your opinion on the question of jurisdiction raised between the before-named officers of this State and the Chief Magistrate of New-Jersey.

Very respectfully yours,
E. D. MORGAN.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
ATTY GENERAL'S OFFICE, Albany, Oct. 15, '59.

I have received your communication asking my opinion upon the question of jurisdiction raised between the Board of Pilot Commissioners of New-York and the Chief Magistrate of New-Jersey, together with the accompanying documents.

It appears that the Board of Commissioners of Pilots, pursuant to the authority vested in it by section 7, chapter 671, of the laws of 1857, on the 22d of September last, ordered that all matter excavated from the docks, slips or harbors of the Port of New-York should be deposited upon the island of or shoal known as Oyster Island, or upon the flats lying south and west of Bedloe's island, and in no other place below high water mark. On the 1st of October instant, the Governor of New-Jersey issued his proclamation commanding all persons to desist from making further deposits upon land claimed by him as the property of New-Jersey, and which seems to be described in this proclamation, as including all land "lying west of the middle of the bay of New-York and west of the middle of that part of the Hudson River which lies between Manhattan Island and New-Jersey."

The charter of the City of New-York, granted in 1730, under the administration of JOHN MONTGOMERIE, Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of the Province of New-York and the Province of New-Jersey, and territories depending thereon in America, establishes the bounaries of the City of New-York "so as to include Great Barn Island, Little Barn Island, Manning's Island, Nutten Island, Bedlow's Island, Bucking Island and the Oyster Island." It appears, therefore, that under the charter, jurisdiction over Oyster Island and Bedlow's Island was conferred upon the City of New-York.

In 1833 an agreement was entered into between Commissioners appointed by this State, and Commissioners appointed by the State of New-Jersey, to settle the boundary line between New-York and New-Jersey. This agreement was duly confirmed by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, also by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, and the compact between the two States was ratified by an act of Congress.

That agreement contains the following provisions:

ARTICLE FIRST.—The boundary line between the two States of New-York and New-Jersey, from a point in the middle of Hudson River, opposite the point on the west shore thereof in the forty-first degree of north latitude as heretofore ascertained and marked, to the main sea, shall be the middle of the said river, of the Bay of New-York, of the waters between Staten Island and New-Jersey and of Raritan Bay, to the main sea, except as herein particularly mentioned.

ARTICLE SECOND.—The State of New-York shall retain its present jurisdiction of and over Bedlow's and Ellis' Islands, and shall also retain exclusive jurisdiction of and over the other islands, lying in the waters above mentioned, and now under the jurisdiction of that State.

It is my opinion, upon these facts, that Oyster Island and Bedlow's Island are clearly within the jurisdiction of the State of New-York, and that the State of New-Jersey has no jurisdiction over said Islands, or either of them.

I have the honor to be,
Yours, very truly,
LYMAN TREMAIN, Att'y-Gen'l.

To Hon. E. D. MORGAN, Governor.

The Oviedo Wedding and the Press—Letter from Lieut. Bartlett.

NEW-YORK Monday, Oct. 17, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The article in your issue of this date, headed "The late Wedding—The Press and Privacy," and intended as a reply by you to articles in the Philadelphia *Press* on the late wedding, does very great injustice to me and the members of my family. We claim to be strictly a private family; and it is entirely a mistake, from whatever source it may emanate, to say that, either individually or collectively, we—or, as you have it—

"They have themselves never claimed for it the immunities which New-York journals are quite as ready to accord to private affairs as our neighbors further South. They have on the contrary not only consented to its being regarded and treated as a public affair, but have given all possible aid to the newspapers in their endeavor to enlighten the public in regard to it. It certainly was not without their knowledge that the fact of the engagement was made known months ago through the Press; the statements of the extent and nature of the bridegroom's wealth were too minute, and we presume too accurate, to have come from any but the most reliable quarter, especially as he had not previously been well enough known in New-York to render such details otherwise accessible."

It *was* without our knowledge that the Press were apprized of the engagement, *but we could not deny the fact* when it was strictly true. I did urge upon editors, friends whom I met, not to admit such paragraphs into their columns, and yet some copied constantly the letters of gossipping New-York correspondents to papers in other cities. People, whether friends or otherwise, hurried to the shops for news, or waylaid our servants with inquisitive questions, and did not hesitate to announce the gross absurdity that the presents ordered amounted to $600,000, that I had been presented with a house, &c., &c. To have denied those thousand-and-one gossipping tales would have kept me inundating your columns with cards of denial, and made me altogether ridiculous before the public. My house was daily annoyed with insulting anonymous letters, and so was Mr. OVIEDOS' quarters, until we determined not to show his beautiful presents to any others than the very intimate relations of my or his family. And yet we are to be held up to the world as catering to a morbid curiosity of gossipers. Is it a crime against society to have a large circle of acquaintances, and to write to them to witness a marriage ceremony? Is it any fault of ours that thousands surrounded the Church who had not been invited? And having a large acquaintance among the gentlemen of the editorial fraternity—having been myself twenty-five years in the public service, and been associate proprietor and editor of journals on *both sides of our Continent*—(having myself written the first editorial ever printed in the now famous City of San Francisco, *and with my own hands*, when Chief Magistrate there, pulled the press for the first printed sheet ever printed in that city)—was it so remarkable, then, that I should hold that editors were gentlemen, and therefore worthy to be presented to any family, even if I did not happen to know every one who, having scribbled a paragraph, writes himself down as of the "Press," and presumes to write notes for cards of invitation which I was obliged to refuse, and thus, perhaps, got up a feeling of hostility?

I must differ with you as to the object of those invitations. Editors and writers were invited as *gentlemen*, not because they were editors. I have no knowledge of any "reporter" receiving any card as such, although I have many gentlemen friends among the "reporters" of the City Press.

I know that the various establishments which received orders from Mr. OVIEDO have been for months daily importuned for information and requested to exhibit their handy work, while, by their instructions, they have been obliged to refuse such applications, at least until after the wedding: and parties, not satisfied with such an answer, have not hesitated to forge orders to view, yet with no better success.

If editors are ready and willing to publish any and all sorts of gossiping paragraphs, either as original or copied, it is a double insult that they should then turn round and charge that the party who feels offended by the paragraph has himself produced it.

It would seem that a stranger who comes among us with the highest credentials as to character and position at home, is not to be allowed to have any private rights here.

With this much to you, whom, among many others, I have ever considered a friend, I dismiss the whole subject, unless called upon to correct some statement of fact. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WASHINGTON A. BARTLETT,
No. 39 West Fourteenth-street.

The President's Libel Suit.

COL. FORNEY OFFERS ADDITIONAL TESTIMONY.

From the Philadelphia Press, Oct. 17.

The President of the United States having deemed it important enough to correct a telegraphic rumor from this city, to the effect that he contemplated a suit against the editor of this journal because of our article upon the murder of Senator BRODERICK, we desire to state, upon the best authority, that during his late visit to Lancaster, the President was free and frequent in the declaration of his determination that, on his return to Washington, he would consult Judge BLACK about prosecuting the editor of *The Press* for a libel in consequence of that article. We have now in our possession letters from prominent Democrats in Lancaster, written while the President was so- journing there, stating the fact in question in the most emphatic manner. Unfortunately for Mr. BUCHANAN, since he has been elected to the Presidency he has broken his solemn word so often, that little or no reliance can be reposed upon his assertions or his promises. The last verdict of his own immediate neighbors of the city in which he has lived for more than forty years, and of the township in which he has latterly resided, as well as of the county of Lancaster itself, shows what estimate those who know him best place upon anything which he may profess to do in public matters. When any man, no matter what his past life may have been, consents to an act of gross and deliberate treachery, and in the face of day betrays the most sacred pledges, violates the most solemn personal covenant, and persecutes his most disinterested friends, nothing that he may say or do will rescue him from condemnation. During Mr. BUCHANAN'S late visit to Lancaster he not only spoke of the comments of this journal upon the murder of BRODERICK to one, but to a number of persons; and yet we find in a telegraphic dispatch from Washington to a New-York paper, that he is reported as having said that he never heard of the article in question. This would occasion surprise among those who listened to his querulous complaints during his visit to Lancaster, if they had not become familiar to his habit of breaking faith with the men with whom he has been associated during all the active years of his public life. *If Mr. BUCHANAN desires more direct evidence of the fact that he did threaten a prosecution of the editor of the Press, because we demanded to know whether he felt his conscience clear of the blood of* DAVID C. BRODERICK, *it will be forthcoming.*

The Boston Savings Bank Defalcation.

With reference to the defalcation of ISAAC F. SHEPARD, already reported by telegraph, the *Atlas and Bee* says:

"It became apparent, recently, that the accounts of the Bank were not straight. The suspicion being made known to the Commissioners on Thursday, Messrs. MARSH and FORBES, in the absence of the Hon. JOSEPH WHITE, who was in another part of the State, visited the institution, for the purpose of making a thorough examination. On that day, Mr. SHEPARD asked as a favor that the examination might be postponed, as he had an engagement out of town. They acceded to this request, but on Friday, the day following, they commenced their investigation. Mr. SHEPARD'S manner very soon betrayed that something was wrong. The Commissioners were shortly convinced of it. On comparing an endorsement of interest paid on a note with the cash-book, no entry agreeing in date could be found. Mr. SHEPARD was, therefore, catechised with so much closeness, that he found himself cornered, and thereupon, amid the most touching emotions, which nearly overpowered him, he confessed to a series of embezzlements running through a period of several years, some of which involved false entries upon his books, and all of which indicate deliberation. The agony of mind which he exhibited during his confession, is described as being painful to behold. So well had he managed the defalcation, that he had deceived the Investigating Committee of the Bank, from time to time, and who, up to the time of his confession, believed him to have been an upright, honest man.

Mr. SHEPARD was arrested Saturday evening upon a warrant issued by Judge WELLS, on complaint of J. V. C. SMITH, for "larceny of ten thousand dollars, the goods and chattels of the incorporated company styled the People's Five Cent Savings Bank." The depositors will not, in all probability suffer any loss, the property of Mr. SHEPARD together with his bond being considered ample to meet the amount of defalcation. Mr. SHEPARD states that he committed his first breach of trust in 1855, and that he purchased land in Weymouth and other places, and lost by it. In hopes of retrieving he continued in various speculations, and these losses with personal expenses beyond his income, (his salary as Treasurer was only $1,400), have placed him in his present deplorable condition.

The Commissioners state that so far as they have investigated, the deficiency will not probably exceed $15,000. The operations of the bank will, doubtless, be resumed at the earliest period.

THE DE MARBAIS AFFAIR IN CINCINNATI.—The particulars of "the De Marbais Tragedy" must be fresh in the memories of our readers. The parties are again before the public in a not very enviable position. The Cincinnati *Inquirer* thus notices their proceedings:

"The late affair on Plum-street was a tragedy enacted be a buffoon, and only farcicbl because it was not fatal. The actors are about to be brought before the world in a new light, and the parts they have been and are playing interest to some extent the public. After BLANCHE and THOMAS EUGENE DE MARBAIS had recovered from the effects of their wounds, they took possession of some rooms on Fourth-street, and for a considerable length of time their actions, whatever they may have been, annoyed no one, and, of course, under these circumstances, the public paid no attention to them. With two such persons, however, it was impossible for this state of affairs to continue, and yesterday the vicinity of their lodgings was startled by the report that BLANCHE had killed her husband. A boy ran to the Station-house with the news, and a couple of officers were dispatched to arrest her. Upon entering the room both the parties were found alive and drunk. It appears from what we could learn in regard to the affair, that under the influence of sundry potations of porter partaken simultaneously by both of them, they had quarreled; that THOMAS EUGENE had thrown a tumbler, which struck BLANCHE in the face, making a severe contused wound on her left cheek; and that she, enraged by the blow, had drawn a knife, and but for the superior strength of her husband, would have plunged it to his heart.

The noise attracted the attention of the neighbors and caused their arrest and subsequent incarceration in the Ninth-street Station-house.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

COMMON COUNCIL—THE WATER-WORKS.—A regular meeting of the Common Council was held last evening. The special work laid out for the session, and the only business attended to, was the consideration of the report of the Water and Drainage Committee, laid on the table and ordered to be printed at the last meeting. There was three resolutions attached to the report; one sustaining the Comptroller in refusing to issue bonds on the drafts of the Water Commissioners, under the act of April 16, 1859; the second declaring the levying of assessments for water rents by the Water Commissioners illegal; and the third authorizing the Committee to take such measures as they may deem necessary to secure the interests of the city and the completion of the works. The first of these resolutions was adopted on the evening when the report was presented. The second and third resolutions were under consideration last evening. After a lengthy discussion, during which not a single new idea was advanced, Alderman KALBFLEISCH offered a series of preambles with resolution, as a substitute for the second and third resolutions of the report. The preambles recite the awkward position in which the city is placed, and the resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That it be referred to a Special Committee, to consist of the Water Committee and two other members of the Board, with power to confer with the Water Commissioners and Contractors and under the advice of the counsel adopt such measures as may by them be deemed most advisable for the best interest of the city in the present emergency.

This was adopted by a vote of 12 ayes to 6 nays, and the Board then adjourned for one week.

BROOKLYN ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.—The annual meeting of this Society was held last evening in the Washington-street Institute, T. C. FANNING in the Chair. The annual report was read, from which we take the following abstract: The receipts for the year amounted to $6,795 33, nearly the whole of which was expended—78 families were partially relieved; the clothing and furniture of 26 families was redeemed. About 1,000 families, in all, were relieved. The report states that 6,639 persons were committed to the Raymond-street jail during the last years for intoxication, of which number 4,605 were men.

PLYMOUTH LECTURES.—The second lecture in this popular course will be given this evening, at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, (the Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER'S) by GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, Esq., on "The Present Aspect of the Slavery Question." This is a new lecture, and if the house is as full as at the opening of the course, Mr. CURTIS will have an audience just a little larger than the largest building in Brooklyn.

FIREMEN.—Constitution Engine Company No. 7 will leave for Philadelphia this morning, accompanied by Shelton's Band. They are to return on Thursday evening, when they will be received by a torchlight procession, composed of fourteen companies belonging to the Western District Fire Department, under the management of Franklin Engine Company No. 3.

BROOKLYN DISPENSARY.—During the last six months 3,082 patients have been treated in this institution for the following diseases: Eye and ear, 245; surgical, 427; of females, 131; of children and skin, 687; vaccination, 188; heart, throat and lungs, 340; digestive and nervous system, 664; dental surgery, 400; of which 1,163 were males and 1,919 females. 1,068 only were natives of the United States. 6,386 prescriptions were gratuitously dispensed.

POLITICAL.—The Republican ratification meeting will be held in Musical Hall, on the 26th inst. The Democratic ratification meeting will be held on the 20th inst.

BROOKLYN COURTS.—Calendars for this day: *City Court*—Nos. 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 30, 31, 34, 35, 36, 42, 10, 45, 7, 48, 9, 21, 49, 50, 51. *Circuit Court*—Nos. 24, 16, 26, 29, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 46, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53.

The Schoolmaster Abroad.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me through the medium of your paper to suggest to the managers of the American Institute whether it would not be a good investment to provide for the use of the clerk who writes the labels for articles on exhibition, a copy of *Webster's Unabridged Dictionary?* The labels referred to contain some frightful specimens of orthography. Instance the following, *viz.*: "Guilt frame," "Burrial Case," "Specemins," "Compitition," "Typhography," "Gague," "Boidoir Sewing Machine," "Parraffine," &c., &c. By inserting this communication you will oblige

A NERVOUS MAN.

Naval Intelligence.

The following officers have been ordered to the United States steam sloop-of-war *Mohican*, at Portsmouth, N.H.: Commander. S.W. Godon; Lieutenants, Thomas H Patterson, J. Pembroke Jones, John W. Dunnington, Purser, Charles W. Abbott; Master, Alexander F. Crossman; First Assistant Engineer, A. J. Kiersted; Third Assistant Engineers, James Atkins, Edward Farmer, R. H. Fitch.

The Boston *Traveller* states that the U. S. frigate *Minnesota*, now at Charleston Navy Yard, is found to be utterly unseaworthy. Scarce a stroke of the ax upon any part of the hull, above the water line, the knees, deck timbers, and the timbers around the portholes, but falls into soft, pulpy and rotten wood. There must have been something radically wrong in the character of the timber used in the construction of the vessel. She was built at Philadelphia of wood seasoned at Norfolk, the climate of which locality may have been the cause of the defect. It is apprehended that the *Colorado*, built of the same timber, is in a similar condition.

Army News.

By order of the War Department the headquarters of the Second Infantry is to be established at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., until their final destination is determined. Maj. V. C. MCCRAE has been assigned to temporary duty at Jefferson Barracks.

Leave of absence for sixty days has been granted to Second Lieut. C. H. NALLY, regiment of mounted riflemen, Santa Fe. N. M. The leave of absence granted to First Lieut. GEO. E. B. ANDERSON, second dragoons, from the headquarters Department of the West, has been extended two months.

The Washington *Star* understands that the contract by which IRWIN & MCGRAW are to undertake the transportation of supplies to our army in Utah (being the same lately undertaken by RUSSELL & Co.) is now being prepared.

A FAMILY DIFFICULTY—ATTEMPT TO MURDER A CLERGYMAN.—The Cincinnati papers have an account of an attempt made by a returned Californian, named ATHNIEL RUSSELL, in the town of Killingly, to murder the Rev. Mr. MINER, a Baptist minister. RUSSELL has been some years absent in California, and during his absence his wife procured a divorce. A few days since, he came back to Danielsonville, his former residence, swearing vengeance upon the Rev. Mr. MINER, Mr. THOMAS PRAY and others, who had aided his wife in obtaining the divorce. On Tuesday afternoon (11th), RUSSELL took Mr. MINER in a carriage to visit his wife, at his father's house, and talk over matters. On the way, and after his arrival at the house, he was violent in his accusations against Mr. MINER of improper interference between him and his wife, and threatened vengeance. Finally, he drew a long knife, and made a pass at MINER'S throat, exclaiming, "You must die!" MINER caught the knife with his left hand, from which RUSSELL wrenched it, causing a number of deep wounds, and mangling it terribly. He then made a second attempt, striking at MINER'S heart, who asked RUSSELL if he intended to murder him, to which he replied, "I mean to be revenged." MINER finally escaped, RUSSELL discharging two barrels of a revolver at him as he fled for his life. RUSSELL went to MINER'S house afterward, but not finding him, passed on to the house of Mr. PRAY, who, it is supposed, he also intended to murder. RUSSELL was arrested, after a violent resistance, examined before a justice, and bound over in the sum of $4,000. He now lies in Brooklyn Jail.

[Advertisement.]

OLD BEN.—An observation of BEN JONSON'S is applicable to many a witty man at the present day, who lets his tongue get the better of his judgment, "He would sooner lose his best friend than his best jest." And lose both rather than not have one of KNOX'S last style of Hats. KNOX'S, corner of Broadway and Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

QUERU'S COD-LIVER OIL JELLY,

The only certain cure for Consumption, Asthma and all kinds of Coughs, is taken without nausea. Office No. 135 Fourth-avenue, and at all respectable druggists.

PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWER,
Wholesale Agents, No. 15 Beekman-street.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S GALLERY,
No. 707 Broadway,

First block below the New-York Hotel.

PHOTOGRAPHS, DAGUERREOTYPES, MINIATURES IN OIL and IVORYTYPES.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Sufferers from disease, these preparations are indorsed by half the world. With such testimonials, are they not worth trying? No internal or external disease can resist them. Sold at 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

SARATOGA EMPIRE WATER.—Superior to Congress Water, or any other Mineral Water in use. For sale at the Druggists' and Hotels. Southern depôt, No. 410 Broadway, New-York.

G. W. WESTON & Co.

[Advertisement.]

CHANGE DEMANDED.—A change of Under-Clothing, to prepare for cold weather. The largest, best and cheapest assortment will be found at RANKIN'S, No. 637 Broadway and No. 96 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY
Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.
Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..Oct. 17.

$5,000 U. S. 5s, 1865	101¾	100 Reading Rail'd	b30 36¾
10,000 U. S. 5s, '74 Reg	103⅜	500 do	b30 36
2,000 Blyn. C. W. L.	100	200 do	b60 36¾
8,000 Tennessee 6s, '90	89	560 do	s30 36
2,000 Missouri State 6s	84¾	200 do	35⅞
5,000 do	s60 84	150 do	s3 36
3,000 do	84⅞	100 do	36⅛
10,000 do	s15 84¾	100 Hud. River Railr'd	35¾
500 Virginia State 6s	94⅜	100 Mich. Central R.	s10 42¾
4,000 Erie R. 3d m. b. '83	64½	20 M. S. & N. Ia. G. S.	16⅜
10,000 Hud. R.R. 1st m.	103	250 do	s30 16¾
2,000 Mich. S. 2d m. b.	87	150 do	s30 16
4,000 I., C. & M. I. G. b.	14	122 do	16¾
3,000 Chi. & R. I. bds.	92¾	50 do	s30 16¾
2,000 Ill. Cen. R. bds.	85¾	150 do	16
14 Union Bank	99¾	350 Illinois Central R.	68
50 Pacific M. S. Co.	72½	36 Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	91
100 do	72	7 Galena & Chi. R.	74½
50 Cum. Coal prf.	s60 12¾	300 do	74
130 N. Y. Central R.	80¾	50 do	b10 74
450 do	80¾	100 do	b60 74½
250 do	s60 80	50 do	s6 74
100 do	80⅞	100 do	s80 73⅝
50 do	s10 80¾	50 do	b60 74
100 do	s15 80¾	50 Chi. & R'k I. R.	s4 63¾
700 do	c 80½	100 do	63⅝
14 Erie Railroad	5⅛	100 do	s30 63⅝
100 do	5⅜	50 do	b30 63⅝
320 do	5⅜	350 do	63⅝
100 Harlem Railroad	9⅛	10 Stonington R.	66¼
300 Harlem R'd Pref'd.	36¾	100 do	66
100 do	36⅝	50 do	b60 66
100 do	b30 36⅝		

SECOND BOARD.

1000 Tenn. 6s, '90	89	50 Erie R.	57⅛
1000 Misso. St. 6s	84¾	100 Harlem R.	9¾
5000 do	84⅝	200 Harlem R. Pref.	b30 36½
2000 Ill. Cen. R. B'ds	85¾	400 Reading R.	36
5000 Erie R. 2d m. B's.	75	300 do	36¾
10 Bank of Com	99⅜	500 Panama R.	120⅝
70 Pacific M. S. Co.	72	50 Gal. & Ch. R.	74½
50 do	b30 72	200 do	b30 74¾
155 do	71¾	50 do	74
50 N.Y. Central R.	80¾	200 do	b5 74½
200 do	80¾	300 Ch. & R. I. R.	63¾
250 do	s10 80¾	150 do	b30 63⅞
50 do	80¾	100 do	s10 63¾
100 do	b5 80¾	150 do	b30 64

MONDAY, Oct. 17—P. M.

The Weekly Average of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Oct. 15, 1859, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Oct. 8:

Increase in Loans	$77,440
Increase in Specie	158,149
Decrease in Circulation	121,923
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	589,813

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including, also, the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Oct. 16, 1858.	Oct. 15, 1859.	Oct. 8, 1859.
Capital	$67,325,000	$68,945,000	$68,645,000
Loans	124,216,701	117,289,067	117,211,627
Specie	28,306,508	19,651,293	19,493,144
Circulation	7,490,624	8,463,816	8,585,739
Gross Deposits	106,497,058	91,921,699	92,550,175
Exchanged	19,907,696	21,830,679	23,048,968
Undrawn	86,589,362	70,091,020	69,501,207
In Sub-Treasury	10,198,837	4,648,508	4,714,078

The Bank Statement, as was anticipated in our weekly review this morning, presents a very steady movement. The slight change in the Specie line is to the increase, with a rising average for the new on the remittance from California, $1,883,000, delivered this morning. The Loans and Discounts also show a slight turn upward, though not sufficient to show any increase in the demand for Money within the ordinary Bank dates. On the contrary, a number of the leading Banks have taken some outside lists of long paper in order to fill up their lines. We learn in some quarters that the country Bank balances are on the increase. The general Deposit line is up over half a million.

The Money market to-day presents no new feature. There is a fair business in Discounts, mostly on prime lists of 4@6 months indorsed paper, at 7 ₩ cent., and fair on single name bills, of like date, at from 8 to 10 ₩ cent., according to the standing of the makers with lenders who deal in this class of paper. Prime short acceptances are scarce. Less than the usual amount at this season is appearing from the South, and the Havana remittances have fallen off. The business in Cotton at the South, thus far, is more on account of English and French trade orders, than on speculation, and these are drawn against direct. Among the Stock Brokers, to-day, the demand for money, at call, is moderate, and in some instances lenders have accepted 5½ and even 5 ₩ cent., though the general rule remains at 6 ₩ cent. The Sub-Treasurer sold $82,000 Treasury Bills, 5½ ₩ cents at par.

The Foreign Exchanges for the Boston steamer of Wednesday opened this morning at the advance of Saturday on London, and firm rates were spoken of by the standard Bankers, 110⅛@110¼ ₩ cent. But the competition from Southern bills and the indisposition of buyers to pay over 110 ₩ cent, (together with the increased ease in Money in England, reported by the Quebec steamer), rendered the sales at the outside figure rather slow. There was a good demand for Southern bank bills with City indorsement, at 110@109¾ ₩ cent. On Paris the terms are from f.5.15 to f.5.13¾, demand steady. There is no export demand for Bullion for this steamer. The movement on Saturday will depend on the turn of the Exchanges toward the close of the week. There is a good supply of California bars now on hand, and the *Baltic*, with the California remittance of Oct. 5, is looked for by Sunday or Monday next.

The Stock Exchange opened this morning under the tame and somewhat depressed tone of Saturday afternoon; but the disposition to follow prices down was not very marked, or at all events not freely indulged, so that in the afternoon the rates stiffened up and closed firm for New-York Central, Panama, Galena, Rock Island and Harlem. The depression in Reading continues, with some inequality in the demand to-day, the price being at one time as low as 35¾ and soon up to 36½, closing about 36¼ ₩ cent. No sufficient cause for the decline is given in the Philadelphia letters, but as no firmness is shown in that market for the stock, it is rather neglected here. New-York Central closed 80½; Galena 74@74½, and Rock Island 64@64¾. For Panama 121 ₩ cent. was bid after the printed sales in the afternoon. Pacific Mail was weak in the morning, declining about 1 ₩ cent. At the close, 71¾@72 ₩ cent. for the cash stock. There was an improved inquiry for Erie shares at $57⅜@$57⅝, and for all classes of the Bonds. The Second Mortgages brought 75 ₩ cent. in the afternoon. Illinois Constructions in demand at 85¾ ₩ cent., Missouris steady, 84¼@⅜, and Tennessee at 89 ₩ cent. The shares of the Illinois Central were ½ ₩ cent. lower, and Michigan Guaranteed was weak, selling at 16¾ ₩ cent. The general market, at 4 o'clock, left off steady.

The earnings of the New-York and Erie Railroad for the month of Sept. 1859,

are	$455,235 03
Earnings, Sept., 1858	463,389 09
Decrease	$8,154 06

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE NEW-ORLEANS BANKS

BANKS.	LOANS. Oct. 8.	LOANS. Oct. 1.	SPECIE. Oct. 8.	SPECIE. Oct. 1.
Citizens' Bank	$5,380,630	$5,511,708	$3,388,434	$3,319,318
Canal Bank	2,283,938	2,249,952	1,614,123	1,716,736
Louisiana	3,296,279	3,118,768	1,752,118	1,743,067
Louis'na State	5,048,031	5,097,871	2,781,806	2,800,324
Mec. & Traders	1,045,037	1,056,290	440,798	453,729
Bank of N. O.	1,601,749	1,668,980	800,535	556,371
Southern Bk	319,478	287,547	711,096	681,228
Union Bank	1,350,803	1,301,614	344,348	300,667
Merchants' Bk	644,569	609,414	219,633	243,036
Crescent City	1,007,264	998,883	363,896	317,532
Bk. of America	1,001,407	976,080	399,873	435,275
Total	23,189,872	22,797,077	12,816,675	12,767,783
	Increase	392,795	Decrease	48,892

BANKS.	CIRCULATION. Oct. 8.	CIRCULATION. Oct. 1.	DEPOSITS. Oct. 8.	DEPOSITS. Oct. 1.
Citizens' Bank	$3,278,780	$3,283,515	$4,402,965	$4,495,922
Canal Bank	914,380	884,765	1,012,197	1,038,188
Louisiana	762,374	757,664	3,377,120	3,300,748
Louis'na State	2,015,410	2,009,790	4,681,162	4,787,764
Mec. & Traders	321,270	318,355	617,209	597,